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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 81. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 5. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
7th June	Salsette ..	600	Moolta..	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia..	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	18th May	30th May
Penang Maru	I. Noma.	5500	30th May	3rd June
Penang Maru	I. Noma.	5500	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	5126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY.

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ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time Route
LINGA ..	2185	Fri. 6th June.	* 6 a.m. Direct.
KOLA ..	1205	Thu. 12th June	9 a.m. Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 12th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala" 3,148 tons, on Thursday, 12th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
* PURNEA ..	3305	Thursday 12th June.
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July
† LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

5th June, 1913.

161

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—**NOORMAHOMED & CO.,**
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BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

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FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,

35, Medows Street,

Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.

Rents collected a properties looked after on Commission.

Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.

A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.

347

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
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ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Established 1906.

Chairman:
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(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
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Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

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VITTEL **GRAND SOURCE**

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

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To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

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Drug Stores.
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(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

THE MOTOR UNION Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

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Phone: 2352.

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B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

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TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

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HYDERABAD.
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BINA.
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COLABA.
CHURCH GATE.
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BANDRA.
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THE

Bombay Chronicle

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TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE ADVISED that the booking of parcels (except valuables) has been resumed on this Railway.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th June, 1913. 262

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Damodar Vandravandas has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein by way of gift, inheritance, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Esplanade Road within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure situate on the South side of Gunbow street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed under street Nos. 129 and 131 and 6-7 containing by admeasurement ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 384, new No. 5398, Old Survey No. 544-46 and New Survey No. 9232 and bounded on the East by the property of Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla on the West by the property of Ally Mahomed Abu, on or towards the North by the said Gunbow road and on or towards the South by a public Road.

MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 5th day of June, 1913.
0173

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 295 of 1913.

Re Nusserwanji Mancherji Cama, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, Solicitor, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Nusserwanji Muncherjee Cama has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay this 4th day of June, 1913.
0174

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last will and testament of Bai Kulsumbai, widow of Abdulla Meher Ali Dharamsi, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, living on her income .....Deceased.

Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and the Honorable Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Wellington Lines and Pedder Road respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors named in the will of the said deceased...Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 26th day of May, 1913.

Messrs. MALVI HIRALAL MODY AND RANCHHODDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
0177

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E 1123
No. 1138 Recd.
Retd. 4-6-13 2-6 13.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of property and Credits of Mahomed Usman Naik, late of Bombay, Kokin Mahomedan Inhabitant Merchant residing at Old Nagpada, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

Ebrahim Mahomed Naik, Inus Mahomed Naik, Guffer Mahomed Naik, Abdulla Mahomed Naik, all of Bombay Kokin Mahomedan Inhabitants firewood Merchants, residing at Garaguliey, Memonwada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay...Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 28th day of May, 1913.
Messrs. NADIRSHA AND DARASHA,
0181 Petitioner's Attorneys.

WANTED.

REQUIRED by a single gentleman ROOM unfurnished, with bathroom, Apollo Bunder or vicinity, with or without board. Reply stating terms to Box 34, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0170

WANTED immediately for married couple, Furnished Flat and Coach House. Long tenancy. Apply Box 32, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0176

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPING TEACHER for Morning and Evening hours. Apply with Testimonials to Box 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0169

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—DRIVER FOR HIGH SPEED Deisel Engine. Applicants must have had previous experience of Deisels. Apply stating salary required with copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Vizianagram Mining Company, Ltd., Chipurupalli Post, Vizagapatam District. 550

WANTED—FOR THE ISHWARI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL for Women, Benares, Theatre Nurse, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 551

WANTED—FOR BUILDING SURVEY, a qualified Sub-Overseer or Surveyor for a period of six months. Pay Rs. 50. Apply to H. BAILEY, Municipal Engineer, Benares. 552

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, under the Mangaldai Local Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with Free Quarters. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up till the 30th June, 1913. H. G. M. VICKERS, Chairman Local Board, Mangaldai. 553.

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE BANK OF MYSORE, Limited, Bangalore. Banking experience in any recognised Indian Bank for five years' or more essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be received up to 30th June, 1913.

Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

WANTED—A MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a man capable of taking entire charge of a Motor Service. Must have a knowledge of Petrol Electric Cars, as there are several of these in the Service. A man is required who is willing to put his hand to work himself, from driving the Cars to keeping them in perfect running order. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters. A good post for a reliable man. Reply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGING MEMBER, Gwalior Motor Service, Gwalior. 555

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE

For the first time in India,

GRAND BOMBAY DANCING FESTIVAL.

A grand spectacular performance at which the Star Dancers of all the European Capitals will appear.

augmented by special cinema films.

COMMENCING: SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 7th.

TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY:

First ..... 6-30 p. m. Carriages ..... 8-30.
Second ..... 9-30 p. m. Carriages.....11-30.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to 12.

Orchestra stalls Rs. 2

Stalls ..... Rs. 1 | Balcony ..... Ans. 8
Circle ..... Rs. 1 | Gallery ..... Ans. 4

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED—By an experienced House-keeper, POST in Hotel—Private or Boarding House, English middle-aged widow—Companion or Secretary. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to MRS. PEARSE, Allahabad. 557

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ld. 558

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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AUCTION SALE OF 700 BAGS FARINA

Under instructions from Messrs. Vadilal Nathubhai and Sons, of Ahmedabad, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Achritlal Dowlatrao, Messrs. D'LAL and Co. will sell at Wadi Bunder, Warehouse, Shed No. 3 (where the same are lying) on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

700 bags of Farina in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and delivery orders taken within 2 days of the day of sale.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
Bombay, 5th June, 1913. 259

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Valuable Landed Property (Bungalow), Outhouses, Stables, etc., at Lonavla, on the G. I. P. Railway Line.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee and with the consent of the Mortgagor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property at the premises at Lonavla.—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 33 gunthas and 80 square yards or thereabouts the Akur or Revenue payable to Government in respect thereof being annas eight (being a portion of a larger piece of land admeasuring 7 acres and 2 gunthas, registered in the books of Government under Paratbandi No. 151 and Revision Survey No. 205,and the Revenue payable to Government in respect of such larger piece of and being rupees two per year) together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, outhouses and stable, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lonavla (Lanovli) G. I. P. Railway Line out of Bombay in the District of Poona, Talooka, Mawal, in the Registration Sub-District of Vadgaum (Mawal), and assessed by the Municipality of Lonavla and bounded on the East partly by the property of the mortgagor and partly by that of Meherjibhoy Rustomji Kharas, on or towards the South partly by the property of the said Meherjibhoy Rustomji Kharas and partly by that of Dossabhoy Hormusji Driver, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji Rustomji, Contractor, and on or towards the North by the public road, leading from Bombay to Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1913 252

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 9th Inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture: Such as Chairs, Cupboards, Easy Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Drawing Room Suite of Sofas and Chairs, Tables, Phonographs, Iron Safes etc.

Property of a deceased European Gentleman, such as Teakwood Office Table, Bedstead, Dinner Waggon, Lamps, Hatstand, Almirah, and Wearing Apparels, Cooking Pots, etc.

By order of the office concerned.

8 cases each 25 dozen Mekka Boquet (Scent).
9 cases Nizam Boquet and Mahbub Boquet (Scent).
3 Coal Gas Lamps.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Several Gent's Bicycles by different makers.
1 Light Rubber-tyred Shigram.
1 Light Rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred Dog Cart.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th June, 1913. 257

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of Mr. W. Phipps consisting of glass and crockeryware, dessert set, sideboard, dumbwaiter, bentwood chair, drawing room suite, teapoys, easy chairs, folding screen, writing table, two-seated ottoman, almyrah, ward robes, revolving book stand, single and double bedsteads, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc.

AT 2 p.m., (S.T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong English-built rubber-tyred brougham by "Morgan" in good order.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 5th June, 1913. 254

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Never mind the weather.
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SALOME
She will make you forget.

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THE DANCING COMEDIAN
who made America green.

FULL FILM PROGRAMME.

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HAIR.

Offer your hair the very best help in the way of a good tonic dressing.

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makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Cures dandruff, nourishes the roots, gives you a healthy scalp. Delicately perfumed.

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Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

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ASK FOR
TYPEWRITER CARBONS
and
RIBBONS
of the famous
"QUEEN" BRAND
BEST IN USE.
MODERATE IN PRICE.....
Sole Agents:—
UNVALA & Co.,
36, Churchgate St.,
Fort. BOMBAY.

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

SIX WEEKS ON A GLACIER.

EXPLORATION IN THE HIMALAYAS.

2 LIVES LOST.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writes:—

After an absence of more than a year Dr. William Hunter Workman and Mrs. Bullock Worman have returned to Paris en route for London, after having carried out another great exploration feat in the Himalayas.

The party were once nearly swept away by an avalanche, and Mrs. Workman had another narrow escape. Two of their porters were drowned. One, Chenoz, fell into a crevasse, and another tumbled into a sub-glacial river.

The latter accident occurred when two porters, working in conjunction with the survey party, were travelling alone. After a great effort the second porter got the first out, but before he could get help and return the injured native was frozen to death. Mrs. Workman has pensioned the man's family.

"It was our eighth expendition to the Himalayas," said Mrs. Workman. "We left Bombay in April 1912, and by the end of May managed to reach the Eastern Karakoram border, joining Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan. Our party consisted of Dr. Workman and myself, two guides, Mr. Grant Peterkin, of London, who took charge of the survey work, and about 100 coolies.

GLACIER 47 MILES LONG.

"Our principal work was the exploration of about 900 square miles of new country, including the Great Siachen, or Rose Glacier, in Eastern Karakoram, which was explored and surveyed by us for the first time. This glacier is abut 47 miles long and in places 2¾ miles wide, being the longest valley glacier in the world outside the Polar regions. We passed six weeks on the ice, which forms the most difficult glacier in Asia to explore, as the approach to it must be made from Baltistan over 25 miles of crevassed glaciers, including the passage of th eI8,400ft. snowy Bilaphon Pass. For five weeks we camped at heights varying from 16,000ft. to 19,000ft.

"Two new peaks of 21,000ft.altitude were climbed. About 40 new peaks were triangulated by the theodolite. Among the peaks first seen and identified as a cluster are those at the head of the Saichen which the King has consented to have called the King George group and as such will appear on the new Indian survey map. The Queen also has consented to the naming of a high peak of the Siachen Glacier the Queen Mary Peak.

"We had diversion enough. Ibex as large as yaks were quite tame, never having been shot at, and came within 400ft. to have a look at us.

JUST ESCAPED DEATH.

"Twice I narrowly escaped being killed. I was walking directly behind Chenoz when he stepped into a crevasse, and had I been roped as usual nothing would have saved my life. Above the Bilaphon glacier we all got nearly killed. Dr. Workman was in the act of taking a photo when a tremendous avalanche crossed our path, near enough to powder us. He caught it with the camera, and it makes one of the most curious photographs on record. It is a strange fact that although we bought shoes for our native porters, they preferred to save them,and walked up the glacier barefooted."

Dr. Bullock Workman said: "We encountered very great cold, the thermometer averaging every night for two weeks about zero, and on one occasion falling to 4 deg. below it. Considering the altitude and the winds, our hardships may be imagined. Sometimes storms raged for 30 hours at a time, but generally we had fine weather."

SIR E. SHACKLETON'S GIFT TO PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIMENS FROM THE ANTARCTIC.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, who has just returned to London from his visit to America, has presented to Mr. John H. McFadden, of Philadelphia, for exhibition in the museums of that city a representative collection of geological, biological, and animal specimens from the Antarctics..

A small part of this collection, containing some of the biological specimens, has been in the British Museum. Sir Ernest's gift to Philadelphia, however, will not deprive us of anything that we have not got, for, as he explained this morning to a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," there are plenty of specimens similar to these in England, and, indeed, for that matter in all the representative museums of the world. The British Museum, besides, has a large collection of exhibits from Captain Scott's first expedition, and will have more from his last.

It is yuite untrue, Sir Ernest said, as someone is reported to have stated in America, that he was disappointed with the way in which the specimen's were displayed at the British Museum. "I have no grievance at all against the British Museum," he said, emphatically.

Whilst the British Museum has plenty of similar specimens, Philadelphia, which, Sir Ernest said, has taken a tremendous interest in the collection, is not so well placed, and hence his gift to Mr. McFadden.

A RETIRING SGT.-MAJOR.

OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN TREATED BETTER.

Sergeant-Major George Ellis, lately discharged from the Indian Ordance Department, has sent the following complaint to the "Truth" for publication.

While he was employed at the Jubbulpore gun factory, awaiting discharge, the order came rather suddenly for the sergeant-major's discharge on Saturday, March 8, and for his departure from Jubbulpore on the following day. Having a wife and three children to think of, he applied for leave on Saturday, the 8th, which was only a half-time working day, for the purpose of disposing of his furniture and packing up for his journey Home next day; but the Superintendent of the factory refused the application without giving any reason for so doing, and when Ellis asked for a reconsideration of this decision, the Deputy-Commissary refused to submit his request to the Superintendent. A warrant officer with an exemplary character ought to be treated with more consideration than this after twenty-five years' service in India, and when the Director-General reads this complaint in the "Truth" he will, no doubt, think so too.

ILLEGIBLE HAND-WRITING.

A FEW NOTABILITIES.

Bad writing had its apotheosis when the House of Lords was in Committee on the Reform Bill of 1867, says a contemporary. The Clerk of the House intimated that an amendment had been handed in, the writing of which was so illegible that he could not say what it was about or who had written it. It was discovered that Lord Lyttelton was the author, and that the amendment proposed the disfranchising of all persons unable to write!

You would hardly think it possible to write Middlesex so that it could be mistaken for India. The "Great Western Railway Magazine" this month gives a picture of an envelope addressed to "The Station-Master, Staines Station, G. W. R., Mdlx.," which, posted February 26, reached the famous riverside resort via Bombay on April 12. The abbreviation Mdlx. was so written that at first sight it could easily be mistaken as it was. Not only so; it suggested Middlesex so remotely that from Bombay it was sent to "Stains, Darlington," before the Thame-side resort was thought of.

At least one instance is recorded of illegible handwriting proving an aid to prosperity. The late Lord Goschen said of his father, "He has told me, half in joke and half in earnest, that when he came to London he was obliged to found a firm because he wrote such a bad hand that no one would take him for a clerk. Of Lord Goschen himself his biographer remarks. "In his latter years he might have spelt as he chose, for no one could have affirmed with certainty how many 'l's' he might have put in 'although.' At length his script became undecipherable even by Goschen himself. He could not when speaking in Parliament make out what it was that he had put on paper, and he thus came in later years to abandon almost entirely his old practice of making notes."

Joquin Miller, "the Poet of the Sierras," who died a few months since, has been put forward as the very worst writer that ever lived. The secretary of a literary society once invited him to attend a banquet, and received an answer, of which no one could decipher a word. He wrote again to the poet, stating the difficulty, and suggesting that, in reply, he should make a cross at the foot of his letters if he were coming, and a circle if he could not be present. Miller compiled with the request, but no body could decide whether the mark he made was intended for a circle or a cross!

OCEAN MYSTERIES.

Apropos of the recent mist report of a Union Castle liver ashore, a contemporary remarks the greatest ocean mystery was of the Marie Celeste, a trading which left Boston in February with 19 persons on board, inclu the captain's wife and little daugh Some weeks after she was sighted Gibraltar under full sail. A bo crew boarded her, but found not soul on board. Yet there was a half-consumed meal on the cabin table, a child's garment on a sewing machine, and the captain's watch was still ticking by his berth. There plenty of food and water, the was quite seaworthy, nothing had been taken, there w dence of piracy or mutin boats still hung at the d fate of the 19 people who Boston was never discover

The "Journal" states that Vaughan, the morganatic w late King Leopold of the Bel secured a divorce from her s band, M. Durrieux. The formerly Caroline Delacroix, ful Rumanian girl, was marr vately to King Leopold, who el her in the peerage of the Congo State. His Majesty also bestowed titles on the two sons of the marriage one being created the Duc de Teruron and the other the Comte de Ravenstein. About a year after the death of King Leopold the Baroness Vaughan married M. Antonie Durrieux, who had acted as steward of the large estates bestowed on her by King Leopold. By this marriage there are two children.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Punjab and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab ; night temperature is in excess in the south-west and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has risen but is still in defect except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Sind and west Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and north Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in west Central India and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is in excess in west Central India and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature continues in excess in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the central and southern districts of the Bombay Deccan: Poona has had 0·69", Sholapur 0·09" and Bijapur 0·22". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar but in the Konkan precipitation has been insignificant. The area of low pressure in the south-east Arabian sea is better defined to-day and conditions appear to be becoming more favourable for the formation of a storm off Malabar. Weather continues disturbed in the south of the Bay of Bengal. Local rain has fallen in south-east Madras and on the north Madras Coast. In the interior of the Peninsula rainfall has been nearly general in the central and the southern districts of the Bombay Deccan and in Mysore and local in the Madras Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar, local rain in the Konkan, and some showers in the Deccan and on the Coromandel Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation. 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	96·7	70·0	21	..	..	0·00
Jask	90·3	87·3	59	..	..	—0·02
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	97 8	87·1	51	..	..	—0·02
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109·3	89·0	33	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	105·4	82·6	38	..	..	—0·12
Lahore	105 4	85 2	44	..	..	—0·04
Sirsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	102·5	81·8	58	..	..	—0·08
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104·5	83·5	49	..	0·00	0·02
Mainpuri	100·8	79·6	62	..	0·20	0·00
Jhansi	98·8	84·0	48	..	0·00	0·00
Cawnpore	100·2	81·6	61	..	0·00	—0·13
Allahabad	101·6	80·0	61	..	0·00	0·00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	115·1	93·8	27	..	0·00	0·00
Karachi	92·6	82·1	60	..	0·00	—0·03
Ajmer	103·8	85·2	45	..	0·00	0·00
Jaipur	102·2	85·6	46	..	0·00	0·00
Kotah	107·8	89·6	33	..	0·00	—0·20
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	105·8	82·0	77	..	0·00	—0·62
Dwarka	89·8	82·7	85	..	0·03	—0·10
Veraval	85·0	80·3	89	..	0·00	0·03
Rajkot	104·3	79·3	72	..	0·00	0·00
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para.	106·0	85·3	70	..	0·00	—0·56
Surat	98·4	83·6	80	..	0·00	—0·01
Ahmedabad	104·1	86·4	71	..	0·00	0·00
Deesa	105·3	86·9	64	..	0·00	0·00
Neemuch	101·0	80·3	45	..	0·00	0·00
Indore	101·6	86·1	33	..	0·00	—0·19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	102·3	84·8	42	..	0·00	—0·01
Saugor	103·3	81·1	42	..	0·00	0·00
Hoshangabad	109·1	85·4	43	..	0·00	—0·11
Khandwa	110·0	90·1	41	..	0·00	—0·09
Akola	109·2	87·5	37	..	0·00	—0·31
Amraoti	105·2	85·8	41	..	0·00	—0·39
Nagpur	103·6	84·8	49	..	0·00	—0·60
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	99·7	81·6	65	..	..	—0·25
KONKAN—						
Bombay	94·4	82·2	72	..	..	—0·99
Ratnagiri	90·3	81·9	83	0·01	0·96	—1·24
Mormugao	87·6	81·2	78	..	0·41	—1·75
Karwar	86·7	81·0	85	0·05	1·89	—1·78
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108·9	76·7	62	0·04	0·04	—0·34
Ahmednagar	104·2	71·6	64	0·03	0·04	—0·44
Poona	91·0	71·8	82	0·69	1·79	+1·17
Sholapur	99·8	72·2	80	0·19	1·03	+0·43
Bijapur	95·2	72·8	84	0·22	0·46	—0·06
Belgaum	87·8	68·8	73	..	0·52	—0·35
Aurangabad	107·4	77·2	57	0·02	0·02	—0·37
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	98·3	79·1	66	..	0·00	—0·43
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90·8	74·8	89	3·08	5·53	+0·30
Calicut	82·7	76·6	85	0·48	1·98	—1·05
Cochin	83·2	75·2	91	0·94	3·27	+0·70
Colombo	84·2	74·8	95	0·72	1·49	+0·09
MADRAS (EXCEPTING MALABAR AND CANARA) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94·3	76·2	87	0·60	0·60	+0·19
Cellary	98·1	74·3	83	0·40	0·54	+0·10
Cuddapah	100·0	79·5	65	..	..	—0·43
Madras	93·2	79·3	81	0·01	0·01	—0·25
Bangalore	87·2	68·2	81	0·37	1·13	+0·47
Coimbatore	92·4	73·3	77	..	..	—0·19
Trichinopoly	98·1	77·5	70	0·09	0·09	—0·15
Negapatam	95·1	79·7	70	0·37	0·51	+0·38

SIR GERARD LOWTHER.

Sir Gerard Lowther, who is retiring from the Diplomatic Service on June 15th when his five years' term as Ambassador at Constantinople comes to an end, is a diplomat who has had a wide experience in many parts of the world. Madrid, Constantinople, Tangier, Tokio, Washington, Vienna, and Paris are some of the posts in which he has been stationed during his thirty-three years in the service of his country. He married in 1905 to Miss Alice Hay, who was one of the beauties of Newport, U.S.A. She first met Mr. Lowther, and then Mr. Lowther, at the Embassy at Washington, where he was First Secretary. One of his brothers chose the Army for his career, while another, the best known of the three sons of the Hon. William Lowther, commenced life as a barrister, entered Parliament, and is now the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Quarrelling with his brother, a schoolboy named L. Haig, aged 13, of Slarthwaite, ran off and was afterwards found drowned in a local reservoir.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 4th June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. .. ..	..inches 29·587
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 88·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	„ 81·1
Dew Point	.. ..	„ 78·6
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	„ 0·720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	.. .. ..	6·8
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 94·4
Minimum do. do.	.. ..	„ 84·5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W. WNW. W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	.. ..	miles 165

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8–15 a. m., Standard Time on the 4th June 1913 was 29·701 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.		m 11	20	28 2
		10	57 a	26 3
Thurs.	5	0	1 a	28 10
		11	40 a	26 5
Fri.	6	0	43 a	29 2
Sat.	7	m 0	24	26 5
		1	26 a	29 2
Sun.	8	m 1	10	26 3
		2	19 a	28 11
Tues.	10	m 2	55	25 8
		3	42 a	27 11

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.	f. in.
Wed.	4	m 4	24	15 6
		5	15 a	19 8
Thurs.	5	m 5	2	14 11
		5	59 a	19 6
Fri.	6	5	41	14 8
		6	42 a	19 4
Sat.	7	6	22	14 8
		7	26	19 3
Sun.	8	7	8	15 1
		8	23	19 3
Tues.	10	m 8	42	16 10
		10	8 a	18 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
4.	(Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 13 m.
5.	(Thurs.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 13 m.
6.	(Fri.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 14 m.
7.	(Sat.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 14 m.
8.	(Sun.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 15 m.
10.	(Tues.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Full Moon, May 20, 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m, A. M. ; New Moon, June 5th, 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M ; First quarter, 11th, 10th, 7 3 m. P. M.

SECRET PANELS.

PROTEST BY LONDON DOCTORS.

According to the "Central News," a largely attended meeting of medical men not on the Government Insurance panel, who practise in the boroughs of Greenwich, Deptford, Lewisham and Camberwell, was held last mail week at Lewisham for the purpose of hearing from Mr. Cooper, who is in charge of the department dealing with medical benefits under the Insurance Act in the County of London, the latest concessions of the London Insurance Committee designed to induce dissentient doctors to put their names on the panels.

A striking proposal was one to allow doctors to join the panels for a limited number of patients, without their names being published in the borough lists exhibited in Post Offices and public libraries. It was considered that in these circumstances the majority of the doctor's patients would remain under the belief that they were still being attended by a practitioner not on the panel.

The feeling of the meeting was strongly against this "secret panel" system, as being one to which no honourable man could subscribe. After some discussion, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

That this meeting of general practitioners resident in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, Deptford, Lewisham, Blackheath, and Camberwell, having discussed the panel system as at present administered, and also having heard from several members that the London Insurance Committee are making strenuous efforts to obtain our service, resolve, that we are still of opinion that to join the panel (secret or otherwise) would be to stultify us in all that we have said or done in the past, and, therefore, we do not see our way clear to accept the invitation.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	74
Exchange on London at Paris Fes.	..	25'22
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	85⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20'43
Bar Silver Spot	..	27⅝
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	27⅛
Closing tone of Silver:—Fall caused by absence of buying order.		
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	..	64 5/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank tuvin rate)	.. ..	1/3 7/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.		
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan).		88⅛
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	3 15/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	..	4⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.)	.. .. ..	77/9
Interest day to day loans	..	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	..	3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 4.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market assumed a weak tone to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 96-4-6, steadily declined under selling pressure and closed at Rs. 96-3. Business done was on a large scale.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained firm and steady.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,505 for June, and Rs. 1,520 for July.

Chinas advanced to Rs. 817-8 for July.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 531-4 for July.

David were placed at Rs. 521-4 for June, and Rs. 525 for July.

Crescent stood firm at Rs. 118-12 for July.

Centrals declined to Rs. 2,140 for July.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,720 for July.

New Great Easterns improved to Rs. 255 for July.

Finlays were in demand at Rs. 382-8 for July.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares declined to Rs. 625.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 240.

Bank of India Shares remained steady at Rs. 70.

In Press Shares Volkarts were placed at Rs. 687-8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 3.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— „
Total Day's Imports	1,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Firm. fair demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Easy.	
Buyers only taking current requirements.	
Mid. Americans	6·68 1.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·85 1.
New York 11 a. m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·47 Oct. 11·10
New York official noon call.	July 11·44 Oct. 11·08
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Holiday.
New Orleans markets closed until Wednesday.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·38	6·37
J. A.	6·36	6·35
A. S.	6·27	6·26
S. O.	6·16	6·16
O. N.	6·10	6·09
N. D.	6·07	6·06
D. J.	6·06	6·05
J. F.	6·05	6·05
F. M.	6·05	6·06
M. A.	6·07	5·07

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easy
Estimated sales	10,000
Total Imports	7,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·37	6·32
J. A.	6·35	6·31
A. S.	6·26	6·22
S. O.	6·16	6·12
O. N.	6·09	6·05
N. D.	6·06	6·03
D. J.	6·05	6·02
J. F.	6·05	6·02
F. M.	6·06	6·02

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards. 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading	..	7/9
„ „ 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	.. .. ..	8/5
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards, 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	.. ..	3/1
„ Mulls 28" by 18 yards, 14 by 12 Green Ends	.. .. ..	2/2¾
Shirtings 32/33" by 42 yards Liepman's No. 1500 EX. Warehouse		12/6¼
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	.. ..	13/3
40's Bannermills Twist	.. ..	11⅛
Geo. Mayall's Yarns	.. ..	11
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	..	6 3/32
Buyers or Sellers	.. .. ..	Sellers
Months	.. ..	June July
Water Twist American 30's	.. ..	10
„ „ „ 40's	.. ..	11⅜
Mule „ „ 40's	.. ..	11
„ „ „ 50's	.. ..	12½
„ „ „ 60's	.. ..	14⅜
„ „ Egyptian 40's	.. ..	15½
„ „ „ 50's	.. ..	17
„ „ „ 60's	.. ..	18

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" :—

Quietr Nothing much doing.

„ "Cloths".—Quiet, but firm.

Weft American 54's	.. ..	11¾
„ Egyptian 80's	.. ..	18½
Tone "Yarns"	.. ..	Market Steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's	.. .. ..	12½
Twist 32's "W.T.C."	.. .. ..	10½
„ 32's "B"	.. .. ..	10¼
„ 36's "W.T.C."	.. .. ..	10½
„ 36's "B"	.. .. ..	11
„ 42's	.. .. ..	12½
„ American 60's	.. .. ..	16¾
„ Egyptian 60's	.. .. ..	17⅜
„ „ 80's	.. .. ..	21½

CHILDREN *make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.*

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 3.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to Continent	2,000

Futures at New York, July, 11·39. Previous closing price 11·49.

Futures at New York, October, 11·04. Previous closing price 11·13.

Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to bearish private crop reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 11·70. Previous price 11·80

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12½. Previous price 12 5/16.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans :—Holiday.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10¼

Demand Bills 4'86 5/8

Silver Commercial Bars 59⅞.

Holiday New Orleans Future Market.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June, 4.

The local cotton market for Oomras, Westerns and Saw Ginned Dharwar was Rs. 3-4 easier. Sellers were pressing sale. Shippers for Europe bought moderately Oomras and Bengal whereas Japanese shippers confined their purchases for Broach description only. Local mills bought moderately Oomras and Dholeras. The Liverpool opened easy with 4 points lower. Evidently there seems that the bear element seems to be gaining ground.

One of our New York friends wires as under :—"Crop accounts could not be better, look for lower prices."

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	232	226	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputani (Railway terms)	234	228	..	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	234	227	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	233	226	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	243	233	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	274	265	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur Kamptee	270	263	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	265	257	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaum	258	250	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	245	240	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	252	244	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	289	273	267	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	245	236	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	273	Do.
Westerns, Charka	..	..	265	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	273	Do.
M. G. Mirai	..	..	276	Do.
M. G. Comptia	..	..	279	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	264	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	272	Do.
M. G. Bijapure	..	..	..	..

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 3.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £67⅛; Copper Braziers £81 ; Yellow Metal 7⅛.

Freight.—Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13 value.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta 11-1½ June value ; 10-10½ July, December value. Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-3 June value ; 11 July, December value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 12-1½ June, value ; 11-9¾ July, December value. Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12-3 June value ; 11-11½ July, December value. Little or no biz. doing.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (double bags) 13-4½ sellers; July, August ; steady, very little doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-4½ sellers; June; very quiet. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-7½ sellers; August : 9-9½ sellers; October, December ; market opened firmer and closed quiet E. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9 sellers ; June, August ; quiet, but steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay ; nominal, Javas little or no business doing.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38: June, July; London: sellers, canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37¾ ; June, July ; London; sellers canal.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8½ ; June, July ; sellers, dull.

South American Wheat.—Rozario Santa F. E. 62 lbs. 35 June, July, value quiet. Barletta Russo 62½ lbs. 36⅜ : June ; sellers ; quiet.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 30½ ; June, July ; Dunkirk ; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 51½ ; June, July; Antwerpe Done canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 46½ ; June, July ; Hamburg; sellers canal; quiet. Linseed Bombay 416 lbs. ex-ship 45½ ; June, July; Dunkirk Done canal ; quiet. Linseed Calcutta 43¾ June, July; London (43¾ Buyers Quiet. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42 ; June, July; Antwerp ; sellers canal. Bombay Cottonseed 6-12/6 ; June July ; Hull ; Sellers. Canal steady.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,695
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	69-8
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchant's Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/c	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/c	12⅛
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/c	16
Standard Bank Rs. 50 ..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan. Aug	14 o/c	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/c	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/c	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/c	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.	10 o/c	18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/c	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/c	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A £12 B	.. do.	7 c/c 7 c/c	£21 £21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/c	87XD
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/c	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	915
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	20
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	242½
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	140
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	535
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	282½
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2140
Chinia ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	830
Chhoi Silk ..	..	20	435
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,470
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	710XD
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	118/12
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	287/8
David ..	May-Nov.	20	520
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	195
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	515
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,650
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	387
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	152½
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	145XD
Jewraj Balop ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,345
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	810
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi.	June-Dec	75	1,505
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,050
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep	50	3,210
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	245
New City of Bombay.	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,085
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	170
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	393
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,397 S
Sun ..	Oct.	..	132½
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New	12½	295
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,720½
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,460
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (C. / P.)	..	Nil.	465
Western India ..	Sept.	45	660
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs.80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	59 3/16
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132⅛

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'ptn	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	132½
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Cin. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	880
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	523
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P. ..

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be CLOSED shortly for the Monsoon.

The exact date of closing will be notified later.

A .C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 5th June 1913.

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.
(INDIA), LTD.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL," Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150° ...	5 8 0
	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125° ...	4 8 0
Rising Sun Brand 125°.	4 7 0
Ship Brand 125°	4 5 0
Bull Brand 125°	4 0 6
Swan Brand 125°... ...	3 12 6

Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

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FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, and "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 2 anna stamp only). Application to.

"B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.

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MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. HILL, SAWYER & Co.

are Sole Agents for and can give immediate delivery of

AUSTIN, BELSIZE, B.S.A.,
SUNBEAM & STUDEBAKER CARS.

Head Office: **BOMBAY**, Rampart Row. Tel. 1134.

Branches: **DELHI**, 10, Alipore Road; **CALCUTTA**, 25, Waterloo Street.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

TRAIN NOTICE.

The following are particulars of the proposed train service for to-morrow :—

Suburban trains.

Full service.

FOONA TRAINS.

Full service.

North East Trains,,

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
27	Delhi Express	7-30
11	Passenger	9-40
1	Nagpur Mail	14-0
7	Jubbulpore Mail	21-0
157	Itarsi Passenger	22-45

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
30	Delhi Express	6-40
12	Passenger	12-5 expected
14	Passenger	20-35
2	Nagpur Mail	8-45
8	Jubbulpore Mail	13-20

South East Trains.

DOWN.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
9	Madras Mail	22-0
17	Passenger	0-20

UP.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
10	Madras Mail	6-0
18	Passenger	23-30 expected.

The Up and Down Punjab Mail Trains will only run between Itarsi and Delhi. Passengers by these trains will be conveyed between Bombay and Itarsi by the Jubbulpore Mail Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th June, 1913.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

ANSELL.—On the 4th June, at St. George's Hospital, Edwin Thomas Ansell, late Traffic Manager, B. E. S. and Tramways Co., Ld., only son of the late Col. W. Whitehead Ansell of Bhagal-Bulsar. Deeply mourned by his wife and son. (American and English papers please copy.)

ARDAGH.—On the 6th May, at Bath, Winifred Mary, youngest daughter of the late General R. D. Ardagh, I.S.C., and of the Burma Commission.

SIMPSON.—On the 26th May, at the General Hospital, Ellen Ann Simpson, of Poonamallee, mother of Mrs. F. M. Guy, Government Maternity Hospital.

CUNNINGHAM.—May 21st, at the Madras General Hospital, Mr. Harry Cunningham, aged 63 years.

KAPADIA.—Kaikhoshru Cuverji, late Prof. of Physics, Elphinstone College, died on the 1st of June at 11-45 p.m. at his residence, Grant Road. Slater Road, aged 58. (English papers please copy.)

REMINSON.—At Sholapur, on the 30th May, Eva Reminson, dearly loved wife of F. Reminson, and youngest daughter, of G. Smith, Station Master, Dadar Junction.

BIRTHS.

BUNBURY.—May 23rd, at Rowbury's Hotel, Murree, the wife of Captain C. H. de St. P. Bunbury, 1st Alexandra Princess of Wales's, Own (Yorkshire Regiment), of a daughter.

LOASBY.—May 22nd, at Panchgani, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Loasby, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JEFFREYS—BOND.—May 21st, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, by the Rev. Canon, H. B. Cogan, M.A., D.D., Senior Chaplain, Frank Jeffreys, S. and T. Corps, Calcutta, to Jessie Jane Bond, youngest daughter of Mrs. Bond, of Sandiway, Cheshire.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

June 5th 1913.

FALSE IMPERIALISM.

Lord Milner belongs to the new school of Imperialists who keep constantly talking about bringing about the organic union of the Empire, Empire citizenship, Imperial constitution. The louder they talk, the less coherent they are, and the quest for organic union becomes more and more hopeless. Lord Milner believes he has a true conception of what is ultimately the only successful basis of Imperialism. His faith admits of definition and criticism within the briefest possible compass. This political Ishmaelite who has found hospitality in the Unionist camp, as he says of himself, professes a complete distrust of party, the "malignant influence of party warfare." It is a fashionable enough cant; but, then, as Mr. Balfour says, the genius of the British race has devised the party system, the parties being "organised to quarrell" towards a solution of political problems. The defects of the system are glaring enough, but the Imperial constitution-mongers do not know how to replace it. In their dilemma, they suggest that foreign affairs, defence and "matters common to the Empire," should be placed outside the range of party discussions. Presumably, "matters common to the Empire" would include trade relations and tariffs. It is not necessary to waste words on a proposal to exclude the whole subject of tariff reform from party, that is, parliamentary discussion. A number of superior gentlemen, who are to look after the "Imperial constitution" will manipulate tariffs. Is not all this plea for non-party discussion really a plea for burking discussion—for removing it from the scope of popular judgment? That is a characteristic Imperial note. Lord Milner's whole conception of Empire suffers from a radical defect. One may talk grandiloquently of the organic union of the Empire; but all the time the Imperialist orator is deeply conscious that organic union is not to be sought in race, for the races of the Empire are many; not in language, for the languages of the Empire are legion; not in a common legal system, for the legal systems are necessarily diverse, not in material interests, for local interests vary within the widest possible limits; not in a common citizenship, for there is no basis upon which vast numbers of the subjects of the British crown can be admitted to citizenship within every part of the Imperial dominions. Hence the quest for a constitution,—for mechanical bonds of Union. Hence the desperate experiment of the burking of discussion, the elimination of popular control and the substitution therefor of the control of the superior expert. The fact is Imperial unity, as conceived of by blatant Imperialists of the Milner type, is only possible on a racial basis, or rather racial ascendancy. There is no room for any race, which is not British. The Irish nationalists, the French Canadian, the South African Dutch, the Hindu and the Moslem lie in an equality as of death in the Milnerian system. Lord Milner says that he would like to see the day every man found no difficulty in calling himself a citizen of the Empire, no matter what his class, creed or colour. It is a very fine sentiment; but how significant that the whole of the Imperialist crew fiercely scout the Irishman's right to govern himself at home, while he is free to call himself a citizen of the Empire outside Ireland! How did Lord Milner himself "handle" the South African Dutch, and the question of the Transvaal Indian? The grant of self-government to the conquered South Africans was the occasion of his most lugubrious prophecies, the prancing pro-consul going so far as to say that if the British people knew what would come of it, they would have "spat it out of their mouths." The "Times" tersely summarises the teaching of this Imperialist in a laudatory leading article. The practical policy which Lord Milner would evolve with a view to bring about the regeneration of the Empire "is indicated by the word Preference—not merely in the department of tariffs, but in all things." "Unless the Imperial idea is a mere makebelieve," the "Times" goes on to say, "it must mean that we put our own people first." That crystallises Milnerism in a phase. Racial preference! Far different is the conception of Imperial duty which is cherished by the Liberal school of Imperialists who, as Lord Milner acknowledge, have done more to promote practical unity during the last five years than their predecessors in office have been able to do in ten. In a sane view, it is possible to conceive of national patriotism being reconciled with Imperial patriotism, of local liberty being consistent with loyalty to the only Imperial institution shared in common—the British crown. Empire and Liberty—common duties shared by equals, not commanded by a dominate race. This perfervid advocate of Empire is an avowed opponent of democracy.

THE END OF MARCONI.

Even the report of the Marconi Committee must come at last. People were becoming heartily sick of the irrelevancies of the enquiries into "rumours" which had begun to characterise the proceedings of the Committee. The worst of it was that while the weary business lasted, the public had made up its own mind, which rendered the tortuous procedure of the Committee the less tolerable. There were errors of judgment on the part of Ministers but no charge of corruption could be substantiated. While this portion of the Committee report—or rather the report of the Liberal majority in the Committee—may be accepted, it is possible for differences of opinion to exist on the question whether the Ministers were not guilty of impropriety. On this head, the Unionist minority has been wrongly overruled. The impropriety consists—and this is the gist of the whole matter—in Ministers engaging in a gamble in shares. Here the principle of Caesar's wife must strictly apply. Even ministerial "investment," in Mr. Lloyd George's sense, is totally repugnant to the public sense of propriety. Ministers were also guilty of further impropriety in not having frankly acknowledge the fact of their having had a flutter in American Marconis, when first questioned on the subject. That evasion was a fatal tactical error and was primarily responsible for the crop of rumours which eventuated in the "Matin" trial and the Committee's enquiry. If all this was not impropriety, we do not what is.

NICHOLSON COMMITTEE "RUMOURS."

A Simla correspondent hints vaguely at "rumours" in connection with the Nicholson Committee's report, without meaning anything in particular. The "Pioneer" accuses the "Times" military Correspondent of intriguing with somebody to boost the Kitchener scheme. All of which, no doubt, is very edifying! However, the investigation of rumours in connection with the contents of a confidential document is a rather profitless pastime. The main question is whether the Kitchener scheme is in the melting pot, and if so, at whose instance? Now, there is no more finality in the Kitchener scheme than, let us say, the opinion of that portion of the press in this country which echoes official opinion for the time being. Putting "inspired" opinions aside for the moment, what the mere layman would like to know is what is really wrong with the Indian Army, and what relation any proved defect in efficiency, organisation or equipment, bears to the Kitchener scheme of army control. That is the essence of the military policy associated with Lord Kitchener's name. There is possibly room for improvement in the details of divisional organisation, transport arrangement, staff work and so on. But those who plead for the continuity of the military policy initiated by Lord Kitchener are not thinking of these points of detail, but of the system of army control which was designed to make the Commander-in-Chief solely responsible to the Government of India for military policy. Has that system been justified by the results? Lord Kitchener claimed that his system provided a more efficient and less costly path to military efficiency, and made the Commander-in-Chief's responsibility for that efficiency as full and complete as it is possible to make it. We have Lord Minto's emphatic testimony to the fact that the Kitchener scheme has secured the fullest degree of constitutional control over the actions of the Commander-in-Chief—a subject upon which Lord Curzon and his henchmen in the press were full of gloomy forebodings. Colonel Repington may be engaged in a base intrigue, but his plea for continuity of military policy is based on the simple ground that nothing is more wasteful than frequent change. Do the critics who sapiently declare to-day that there is no finality in the Kitchener scheme realise what the execution of that scheme cost the Indian tax-payer, and do they reckon the cost of a further innovation in military policy?

LIENTENANT BOWERS.

We think Mr. Montagu rightly resisted, on behalf of the India Office, the pressure put upon him by Col. Yate Luke to agree to a more generous grant to the mother and sisters of Lieut. Bowers, of the South Pole Expedition, from the Indian Revenues. As Mr. Montagu pointed out, the grants made more than satisfied the Prime Minister's undertaking, that the dependents of those who lost their lives in the expedition would be placed in as good a position as if no disaster had occurred. It has to be remembered that the expedition was of a purely British character and the compensatory pensions and allowances to be made to the relatives of those who lost their lives ought truly to be a purely British burden. The Government of India, however, has gone out of its way to make a special allowance in the case of Lieut. Bowers' family. Strictly speaking this was hardly justifibale, and Mr. Montagu is certainly right when he says that the Secretary of State would not be justified in asking for a heavier charge to be placed on Indian Revenues. If the relatives of Lieut. Bowers deserve further consideration, which we readily agree may be the case, the British Government and the British people are quite wealthy enough to accord it. The matter is a small one, perhaps, but the principle is important, and it is most undesirable to encourage the tendency to place on the Indian revenues burdens which morally do not belong to them.

PREPOSTEROUS REGULATION.

Mr. Harcourt seems to be unnecessarily punctilious in his dealings with the Government of Ceylon. That Government has recently promulgated an order prohibiting its officials from belonging to Temperance Societies, unless they have obtained prmission from the heads of their departments. If the Ceylon Government had promulgated an order urging its officials to join Temperance Societies and to assist them in their work, such a course would not have been regarded as out of keeping with the tendencies which should characterise a civilized Government; that they should actually wish to discourage their officials from following excellent inclinations in this respect is almost inconceivable, and it is difficult to understand why the Secretary of State did not, the moment he heard of this preposterous regulation, cancel it without further ado. He is now awaiting a despatch which the Administration is concocting on this matter, and even refuses to suspend the order temporarily. One can imagine with what fine scorn the late Sir William Harcourt would have denounced in a Tory Minister, the procrastinating timidity which characterises his son's attitude in a matter like this.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

Mr. Bernard Coventry, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, gives a very satisfactory account of the progress of improved cotton cultivation in this country. In Bombay about 20,000 acres have been sown with improved cottons, and it is hoped ultimately to influence two million acres with their seeds. The improvement in the Karungani variety in the black cotton soil of Tinnevelly proceeds apace, while the crop of the Cambodia variety is booming. This year's estimated crop is 80,000 bales of the value of 150 lakhs, against 33,000 bales last year. Some striking figures are given of the extension of cotton cultivation, the increase in the area of cultivation during the last two years amounting to 600,000 acres. Similar improvement is reported in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the Punjab. Mr. Coventry points out that the essential factor in the problem of improvement of cotton in India is not mere length of staple but increased yield and increased ginning percentage combined with hardiness of habit in the plant. In fact, Mr. Coventry deprecates any comparison of the quality of the cotton now cultivated with that formerly cultivated: the quality has deteriorated. The yield he maintains is the chief factor, and in that respect there is great improvement. Mr. Coventry makes the very interesting suggestion that a fund similar in purpose to that for which the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act provides should be established in India, and economic development financed by annual grants from Government. Mr. Coventry writes:—

The creation of such a fund for such a purpose is recognised as being sound finance, for it prevents the stoppage of productive and beneficial undertakings, in times of financial stress, and aids in secure and continued progress. The creation of such a fund in India would be an inestimable boon and a fitting compliment to the policy of reform and education already in hand.

It is a very important suggestion.

DAY BY DAY.

The ballot held yesterday, in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a Trustee to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Sir Henry E. E. Procter, Kt., resulted in the election of Mr. W. H. Ogston, of the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.

Sir George Roos Keppel, Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, will proceed on 17 months' furlough early in September.

Stuart, Baron Rendel, whose death Reuter announces, will perhaps best be remembered as a great personal friend of the late W. E. Gladstone, whom he had the privilege of entertaining on many occasions both in England and in his chatean at Cannes. Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone and others of his family were at the end of 1888 Lord Rendel's guests at Naples, Mr. Stuart Rendel, as he then was, actually conducting the party thither and back. Mr. Gladstone was then in his eightieth year and the trip was undertaken in the hope that the stimulating climate of Naples together with an absention from speech might act upon the orator's vocal cord and partially at least restore it. Again in November 1897 during his last illness Mr. Gladstone stayed for the last time at Cannes at Lord Rendel's house. Here he remained for three months till his return to Bournemouth in the following February, most of the time lying in extreme suffering and weariness and unable to read or write. Only a few months previously the Gladstones had betaken themselves to his palazzetto—as they called it—at Cannes. Lord Rendal was also one of pallbearers at Mr. Gladstone's funeral.

The late Lord Rendal was president of the University College of Wales since 1895. He began life as an engineer and was a member of the famous firm of Sir W. Armstrong and Co. He was a staunch Gladstonian in politics and sat as member for Montgomeryshire from 1880 till Mr. Gladstone's retirement in 1894 when he received his peerage. He was 79 years of age at the time of his death.

Lord Rendal was a member of the Armstrong and Whitworth Committee which sat from 1861 to 1863 and carried out the most exhaustive known series of artillery experiments. In recognition of his remarkable victory for the Liberal cause in the contest for the representation of Montgomery Mr. Gladstone invited him to move the Address to the Crown in the session of 1881. It was great advocate of Welsh National causes—religious freedom and educational progress.

Apropos of the Knighthood conferred on Mr. Justice H. L. Stephen, of the Calcutta High Court, it may be noted that that learned Judge was already presumably destined to enjoy a title, being heir-presumptive to his brother Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., son of the first baronet, Sir James FitzJames Stephen (the well-known Judge). Sir Herbert, who is a barrister, has been Clerk of Assize, Northern Circuit, since 1889. He was born in 1857 and succeeded to the title in 1894 on the death of his father the first baronet. He is unmarried.

Sir Harry Lushington Stephen, the new Knight, was born in 1860, and was appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court in 1901. He was called to the bar in 1885, and practised on the South Wales Circuit until his appointment to the Calcutta Judgeship. He is the author of several legal works, and edited the State Trials, Political and Social, 1899.

Sir Harry claims connection with India through his father, who succeeded Sir Henry Maine as Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council in 1869. Sir James's tenure of office was marked by considerable legislative activity and he certainly left his mark on the Indian Statute book. The Indian Marriage Act, the Contract Act and the Evidence Act, were among the fruits of his Indian effort. Prior to his relinquishing office, he wrote a minute on the administration of Justice, which, among other things, has had the mischievous effect of giving fixity to the system of the combination of Judicial and Executive functions in one and the same officer. Family reasons compelled Sir James to leave India in 1872.

The Calcutta Judge also claims connection with India through his uncle Sir Leslie Stephen, the distinguished biographer and literary critic, whose first wife, Harriet Marion, was a daughter of Thackeray. It may be mentioned that a brother of the Calcutta Judge, the late Mr. J. K. Stephen, who died in 1892, was a man of brilliant literary promise. His principal literary achievements were "Lapsus Calami" and "Quo Musa Tendis", two small volumes of verse, the former of which ran through five editions in a very short time.

Sir Richard Dane who has just left for China to take up an appointment there in the Salt Department is a retired Indian Civilian of vast experience, possessing expert knowledge of excise administration. He held various responsible posts in the Punjab and Central India and served for a brief spell in the Foreign Office before being appointed to act as Commissioner of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration in 1890. Subsequently, he was on duty with the Royal Opium Commission and toured with that body in India. He was later transferred to the Finance Department of the Government of India as Deputy Secretary and was later Commissioner of North India Salt Revenue for a period of nine years. He retired as Inspector-Genral of Excise and Salt in 1907.

It is generally known that the new President of the United States, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, proposes to establish a progressive tax upon income, which will make exceptionally heavy demands upon that familiar type of American, the millionare. In this connextion the "Frankfurter Zeitung" has estimated the fortunes of the principal victims of the new tax with a view to correcting the figures ordinarily published which are, according to the same source, generally inexact. Nevertheless we are tolerably familar with the order of importance of the American millionaires, though we may be inaccurate where the figures are concerned. Mr. J. D. Rockefeller retains the first place with 130 millions, followed at an appreciable distance by the former steel king, to whom libraries are now the most important care, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, with 100 million sterling.

The late Mr. Pierpont Morgan and the late Marshall Fields are bracketed together in the third place with a fortune of 75 millions; while 40 millions are claimed by Mr. Henry Frick, the great speculator, Mr. James Stillman, the partner of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and the family of Mr. Hearst, the king of the Yellow Press. Not until the eighth place do we reach the fortunes of the railway kings. Mr. Huntington died leaving 20 millions. Jay Gould possessed 15 millions, and Mr. Harriman 11 millions. Mr. Russell Sage left 18 millions to his widow, who employs them in charitable works. Mr. Leland Stanford left a great portion of his 15 millions to the University of California. "We are far," concludes the "Frankfurter Zeitung," "in Germany from these colossal fortunes. Mme. Krupp, the richest woman, possesses only 15 millions. Prince Henckel, of Donnersmarck, the richest man, only has £12,800,000. We should want a good dozen American 'miliardaries' to bear the burden of our new armaments."

The Plague returns for the twenty-four hours ended 6 a.m. on Wednesday show a considerable decrease, only five attacks and five deaths being recorded. The attacks were reported as follows: Middle and Lower Colaba 1; Fort, Northern 1; Dhobi Talao 1; Fanaswadi 1; and Tardeo 1. The total number of deaths for the twenty-four hours were 101, against 111 for the same period last year and 64 in the year previous. No cases of smallpox or cholera were reported.

TURKEY IN THE XVII CENTURY.

THE TWO KIUPRILIS.

The first volume of the report on the manuscript of Allan George Finch, of Burley-on-the-Hill, Rutland, prepared and edited by the Historical Manuscript Commission contains amongst other dreaments the correspondence of Heneage, Earl of Winchilsea during his Embassy to the Porte (1660-1668) and the papers and letters of his cousin Sir John Finel who followed him as Ambassador to Turkey.

Much interest turns upon the Embassy of the Earl of Winchilsea to Constantinople, where his work was encompassed with many difficulties. In a short sketch of Turkish affairs, Winchilsea describes the young Sultan as being of a melancholy disposition, of middle stature, sleeping little but eating much, fond of riding and exercise, devoted to his religion, a great enemy of Christians; delighting in building, yet anxious to lessen his expenses and increase his treasure. But interest in the Porte at this particular period centres not in the foolish Sultan, but in the two great Ministers, father and son, who lifted Turkey to a height which it had not reached since the defeat before Vienna. When Winchilsea arrived, Mohammad Kiuprili was the Grand Vizier or Vizier Azim, and is thus described by the Ambassador: "This Vizier is a man of stronger natural parts and more refined resolution than any that has governed the Ottoman Empire. Having the sole power in his hands, he has purged the body politic by cutting (partly by his own hands) six thou bashas and great men, whose es have flown into his own coffers such rivulets as he has let pass his master; and indeed the was so rent by factions that lute spirit was necessary, who those members he could not cur is punctual in his word, pays all to their day, severe in his ments, generous in his rewards.

The ambition of Ahmed, Kiu son, was to wage a successful against Germany. Winchilsea found the new Vizier "intractable difficult to deal with," and his hatre of the Christians was such that he ordered all their churches, then newly built up after a fire which had destroyed them, to be again demolished and the builders severely punished. In this he was encouraged by a Sheik or "religious Softa," who claimed to be inspired, and declared that all the misfortunes of the last years had been due to too much indulgence of the Christians.

BULGARIAN CRISIS.

CABINET'S REPORTED RESIGNATION.

AGREEMENT WITH GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, June 4.

An agreement has been reached between Greece and Bulgaria establishing a neutral zone with a view to averting further conflicts.

It is reported in Vienna that the Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned in connection with Servia's attitude, but a crisis is not expected before Dr. Daneff's return.

LT. BOWERS' DEPENDENTS.

COMPLAINT OF INDIFFERENT PROVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

In the House of Commons to-day, Colonel Yate asked a question in which he appealed for a more generous grant to the mother and sisters of Lieutenant Bowers of the South Pole expedition, suggesting that, as they were indifferently provided for, they should at least be treated as if they were a widow and daughters and receive a pension of £235 per annum accordingly.

Mr. Montagu replied that, in determining the grants circumstances were considered as they existed, not as they might have been. The grants made more than satisfied the Prime Minister undertaking that the dependents of those who lost their lives in the Scott expedition would be placed in as good position as if no disaster had occurred. The Secretary of State would not be justified in asking for a heavier charge to be placed on the Indian revenues.

Colonel Yate suggested that such differential treatment of the members of the English and Indian services would tend to discredit the Government of India and lower the tone of the Indian services generally.

Mr. Montagu said that, if Colonel Yate examined all the circumstances, he would agree that the Government of India had dealt generously in the matter.

Col. Yate: "Does the Government of India's treatment carry out Capt. Scott's wishes?"

The Speaker: "That is a matter on which everyone can form an opinion."

CEYLON OFFICIALS AND TEMPERANCE.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 4.

In the House of Commons yesterday Sir John Robertson and Mr. Charles Roberts called attention to the order recently issued by the Ceylon Government prohibiting Government officials from belonging to temperance societies unless they obtained permission from the heads of their departments, and asked Mr. Harcourt to cancel the rule and restore the freedom of action of the officials concerned.

Mr. Harcourt replied:—"I am awaiting a despatch from the Administration in this connection, for which I have asked. When that arrives I shall consider the whole question."

Replying to a supplementary question by Mr. Leif Jones, Mr. Harcourt declined to suspend the order temporarily.

OPIUM GROWING IN CHINA.

CONSULAR AND MISSIONARY REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

In the Commons yesterday Sir J. Rees asked when the Government were going to publish the reports of consuls and missionaries in China on the efforts of the Chinese to suppress opium-growing.

Mr. F. D. Acland replied that reports on the subject were now on the way home from Sir John Jordan. On their arrival, Government would consider what reports should be published.

UNIVERSAL PEACE PLAN.

JAPAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 4.

Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador, has handed to Mr. Bryan a formal notification of Japan's acceptance of the principle of the universal peace plan.

ASSAM DINNER.

LAND OF INDUSTRIAL CONTRASTS.

SIR B. FULLER'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Mr. S. Ashton, Chairman of the Indian Tea Association, presiding at the Assam Dinner last night, said the province of Assam was singularly typical of much that was good in the growth of the British Dominions.

It was a land of many contrasts and peculiarities of industrial and political life, primitive conditions being side by side with the most scientific and successful system of farming. The force which enabled such achievements under such conditions was moral force and British prestige.

Major-General Sir Hamilton Bower paid a tribute to the work of the planters as volunteers. He said, as commander of the Abor expedition, that no General could ask for better men in times of difficulty, than the Assam volunteers who took part in the expedition.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller, responding to insistent demands for a speech, said that lately he had been travelling in South America, and the more he "knocked about" other tropical countries, the more he felt that they were "not a patch" on Assam. He suggested more persistent measures to encourage a greater habit of tea-drinking in the United States.

ROYAL VISIT TO BERLIN.

"AN IMMENSE SUCCESS."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, June 4.

At a dinner given here on the occasion of King George's birthday, Sir Edward Goschen, British Ambassador, giving the toast of the Kaiser, referred to the latter as the friend of England.

Giving the toast of King George, he said that he had it from his Majesty's own lips that they left Berlin with happy and grateful thoughts. They were profoundly touched by the affectionate kindness and consideration of their Imperial hosts, and by the cordiality and goodwill of the population.

The visit was an immense success and could not have been better timed than when the Powers had a breathing space after a difficult and anxious time, and when Great Britain and Germany were co-operating spontaneously in the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

PRISONERS' CONFESSIONS.

EXPECTED STATEMENT BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Mr. Montagu, in reply to Mr. Morrel in the House of Commons to-day, said the Government of India hoped to communicate their views on the replies received from Local Governments regarding proposed amendments to the law with reference to confessions this month.

LISBON MONARCHISTS.

ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS ACQUITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, June 4.

The court martial has acquitted two ladies named Brito Cunha and Catherine Linhares, and Lieutenant Solari Alegro and four others, who were charged with being concerned in a monarchist conspiracy.

CHINESE SALT DEPARTMENT.

NEW POST FOR SIR RICHARD DANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Sir Richard Dane has left for China to take up an appointment in the Sait Department.

RUBBER IN BRAZIL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 4.

A decree of the President authorises the Government to sign an agreement with the Government of Para to obtain reduction or exemption of taxation on rubber produced in Para, and to institute measures for the protection of rubber produced.

ARMS FOR ULSTER.

SENSATIONAL SEIZURE IN BELFAST.

"TORY STAGE TRICK."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 3.

The Belfast Customs authorities have seized twelve cases of rifles and bayonets from Manchester, consigned as electrical plant.

LATER.

The rifles seized at Belfast numbered two thousand. They were of modern pattern and foreign make. They were consigned vaguely "to order," hence the Customs officers opened the boxes. Technically the arms were not seized, as there is no authority for detaining arms legitimately consigned to anyone in Ireland. They were detained because they were wrongly described. No information is obtainable regarding the consignees.

The news caused a sensation in Belfast, a crowd rushing down to the docks. It is believed that the authorities received information that there was such a consignment.

The Liberal papers say that the affair is a Tory stage trick.

NEW CATHOLIC DIOCESE.

THE BISHOP OF AJMERE.

(From our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 4.

A new catholic diocese in India has been formed. The Prefectual Apostolic of Rajputana has been created into a diocese under the title of Ajmere. Its first bishop is the Very Revd. Father Fortunates, who has acted as Prefect Apostalic Rajputana for the past fifteen years.

BIRTHDAY REVIEW.

AEROPLANES TAKE PART.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 4.

At the Royal birthday review at Aldershot a troop of aeroplanes took part, twelve flying past the saluting base.

WANDSWORTH BYE-ELECTION.

LIBERALS NOT TO CONTEST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 4.

The Liberals have decided not to contest Wandsworth.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID May 4.

The P. and O. steamer India today shipped £200,600 gold for India.

RANGOON TRADES ASSOCIATION CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Judgment was given in the Small Cause Court to-day, in a case of considerable interest to trading communities. Messrs. Harry Clark and Co. of Calcutta, sued the Rangoon Trades Association for Rs. 53-12-0, which amount, it was stated, had been collected by the Association on behalf of the plaintiffs and had not been remitted.

The defence was, that the defendant Association only collected debts for its own members, and that the former Secretary of the Association, if he collected any money, did so on his own behalf, and was personally liable.

In his judgment Mr. J. C. Gupta said he felt constrained to say that the position taken by the present Secretary on behalf of the defendant Association, was not at all commendable, and the defence was an entirely unworthy one. He therefore decreed suit with costs and pleader's fees.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

DROP OF THREE LAKHS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Prices realised at to-day's opium sale show a drop of nearly three lakhs of rupees, as compared with last sale. Only 575 chests of the uncertified drug were offered and realised Rs. 14,29,450 against Rs. 17,19,820 for same number of chests last year.

To-day's average price per chest was 2,486 compared with 2,991 last month.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The death is announced of Lord Rendel.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

A PREMIER ACCUSED OF CORRUPTION.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY'S ACQUITTAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUDAPEST, June 4.

The sensational political trial of the Opposition Deputy, M. Desy, on a charge of libelling the Prime Minister, M. Lukacs, whom he described as "the greatest Panamaist in Europe," and accused of corruptly using large sums advanced by banking and other institutions, for the Government's electoral campaign, has ended in a verdict of acquittal amidst great demonstrations of rejoicing on the part of the Opposition.

LATER.

The Cabinet has resigned.

VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION IN OOTACAMUND.

OOTACAMUND, June 4.

At a public meeting held at the Lawley Institute to concert measures for the celebration of the Viceroy's birthday in accordance with the wishes of Lady Hardinge the Hon. Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer presided. Those present included Sir John Atkinson, Col. Wingate, Mr. Young, Messrs. Graham Handcock, P. C. Lobo, W. M. Theobald, F. H. Butcher, Father Gudin, Rev. Steer, Apparao Puntulu, Narayanmoorthi Pantulu, M. Santappu and many others.

The Hon. Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer in a lengthy speech explained the object of the meeting, which was to celebrate the first birthday of the Viceroy after his recovery from the effects of the dastardly attack upon his life which had roused universal feelings of horror throughout the country, while the escape of His Excellency had caused a thrill of deep and sincere rejoicing throughout the land and think-offerings were poured upon Lady Hardinge who had decided that the Viceroy's birthday should be celebrated in a fitting manner. Continuing, the speaker said, that of the many distinguished Viceroys he knew of none who had a greater hold upon the hearts of all classes of people in the country than Lord Hardinge. He referred to the generosity with which Lord Hardinge's government had helped the problems of education and sanitation in furtherance of the wishes of His Majesty the King Emperor expressed at Delhi. He said the adminstration of Lord Hardinge would be a distinct era in the history of the country and that his sympathy with the country was so deep that even when a dastardly attempt was made on his life his determination that his policy should remain unchanged was not shaken.

In speaking of the local celebration Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer said he understood that a sum of Rs. 2,000 at least will be required as it was estimated that there were 8,000 children in the station. He said he would appeal not merely to the residents but more especially to the visitors as he thought that this station had not only special claims upon the Government but also upon the people of the whole presidency.

The Chairman asked Mr. Young, to read the correspondence between Lady Hardinge and General Lukis which was done. An influential Committee was then appointed and Mr. Young announced that Rs. 850 had already been subscribed and that the Raja of Viziyanagram had offered to defray the whole cost of the children's entertainment and to contribute Rs. 2,000 or more.

It was decided that one individual may not be allowed to contribute the whole cost and Ootacamund denied the opportunity of subscribing. It was thought that advantage might be taken of the Rajah's generosity in asking him to contribute any deficiency there might be in raising the required sum of Rs. 3,000.

OFFICERS AND ARMS ACT.

EXEMPTED FROM LICENSE.

CALCUTTA, June 4.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

By a notification published in today's "Calcutta Gazette," the Governor has exempted in respect of a specified number of fowling pieces, and sporting rifles, the following classes of officers and persons, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act:—Justice of the Peace, deputy collector third class, magistrates, honorary magistrates, munsiffs, assistant engineers in the Public Works Department, police officers of and above sub-inspectors, forest rangers, superintendent of post offices, postmasters, assistant postmasters, with a pay not less than Rs. 100, officers of and above the rank of Jailor and Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs.

The following officers are also exempted from the operations of the Arms Act to whom the Government supplies arms for their protection:—Police officers below the rank of sub-inspectors, forest guards, Forestered and Deputy Rangers, Postal Inspectors on less than Rs. 100 per month, overseers and runners.

THE DERBY.

ABOYEUR WINS.

THEIR MAJESTIES PRESENT.

PART I.

Appropriately enough, the finish of this year's Derby appears to have been one of the closest one could wish to see to decide the championship of the three-year-olds. That a head and a neck only should have separated the first three shows what a sentation there must have been, added to which was a successful objection for bumping. There is almost invariably a deal of bumping in this important event, as it has always been fast run combined with the fact that perhaps too much is attached to the importance of a good position at Tattenham Corner. Though there is still a very trying bit of straight going before the post, the leader at that point is looked upon as the ultimate winner. Obviously, an attempt is made to save as much ground as possible by keeping near the rails, and the dash made to avoid having to go round others will probably be found to have been the cause for the bumping. As Craganour has in all his races made the running, one is left to imagine that he came into the final stretch in the lead, and that on being challenged could not keep a straight course. When a horse is caught near the finish the inference is that he is all out, and as he only managed to keep his head in front it seems likely that but for the bump he would have lost.

In a field of fifteen, six to four is an exceptionally short price, and one may well sympathise with Mr. Bower Ismay. His candidate had the confidence of a very large percentage of the public, he had the satisfaction of seeing him successful in a tremendous finish only to experience the mortification of having the race taken from him.

From welcoming in one of the shortest priced favourites who ever won the Blue Ribbon, the public had subsequently to put up with another rank outsider. This is considerably worse than the upset caused when Tagalie won for Mr. W. Raphael, the fact that she was a mare, and a grey one at that, telling against her in public estimation. We have however, not far to go to find a winner at similar odds as Signorinetta won for Chevalier Ginistrelli at the same odds of a hundred to one. Neither of these two did anything in subsequent years. Signorinetta won her Oaks, but Tagalie failed to do so, beaten by the foreign owned Mirska, though she won the fillies' mile in the One Thousand Guineas.

Though disqualified, Craganour ran up to his form, as also did Luvois, and we have to look to Shogun as the disappointing one. He was regarded as the pick of Mr. Hulton's trio, which included Flippant, by no means to be despised on early form. It was hinted that Wootton's mount was suffering from cracked heels, and though this was emphatically denied by the trainer, the said jockey's father, this may be the cause of his insignificant running. By a stroke of luck, a horse losing even a place when disqualified, Great Sport is third, Mr. Hall Walker made no secret of the fact that he expected his horse to run well, and he was well in the betting, but the fact that he was prepared to accept £10,000 does not suggest that he was by any means confident. That the winner was not altogether unexpected by his connections finds proof in the fact that whereas on the morning of the race he was quoted at 200 to 1, he eventually went out at half these odds.

PART II

Aboyeur is a bay colt by Desmond—Pawky, and that he was not better fancied is probably due to his not having taken part in the important events to which we look for a clue. His two-year-old form, also, was nothing to go on, as out of six outings he only won once and placed twice. His win was in the Champagne Stakes at Bibury over five furlongs, meeting none of the *elite*. The same applies to the two races in which he placed at Sandown Park. This shews him to have done nothing to recommend him for such a race as this, and if the "stable" have brought off a *coup*, they have done it remarkably cleverly.

On the other hand, Craganour's form was fully exposed last year. He is also a bay colt by Desmond, but out of Veneration II, and out of his six outings he won five, the remaining one being a second. He set the seal on his fame as a coming champion when he won the valuable Middle Park Plate at Newmarket, beating Shogun and Luvois easily over six furlongs in 1.13 3/5 with 9.3 up. Another easy win over Shogun was in the Champagne Stakes at Kampton and he had no difficulty at York in the Prince of Wales's Plate. He won the Exeter Stakes at 9 to 2 *on* and the New Stakes against some good ones in a field of fifteen, Shogun being favourite. His only defeat was at Goodwood, when in the Molecomb Stakes he was a head behind Rock Fint. This year there has been but little to complain of in his shewing, as he made up for his defeat in the Two Thousand Guineas by easily accounting for the Newmarket Stakes. When caught and headed on the post in the former race after being in front, it was naturally thought that he was not an ideal stayer and Luvois was made an equal favourite. Over a quarter of a mile further, however, he thoroughly reinstated himself by winning from pillar to post with his previous victor in third place. After the Guineas, Saxby is credited with the remark that he thought that he had won and did not ride his mount out. This seems to have been confirmed in the longer race, and one cannot remember a horse whose performances were so encouraging.

Luvois also boasts a flattering record for last year, winning four of his six engagements. He is a bay colt by Isinglass—St. Louvaine, so is bred to stay. The important Dewhurst Plate at Newmarket fell to him from Sanquhar and the victor of Craganour in Rock Fint, and at the same place the Rosebery Stakes and Buckenham Stakes, a match with Sun Yat, the latter favourite. In the Khedive Plate he beat seventeen others, starting at the short odds of evens. Though he went down to Craganour, he was one of the most likely ones this year and his success in the Two Thousand has been followed by placing in the Newmarket Stakes and the Derby, only a neck behind.

Great Sport, a bay colt by Gallinute—Gondolette, won two of his five engagements last year and placed in one. He won the November Nursery at Newbury as an outsider, and the Rous Plate at Doncaster at tens, but met nothing very hot. His place was secured in the Seaton Delaval Plate behind St. Begoe and Mix Up, unfancied. That he was fancied now must have been due more to gallops in private than in races.

Coming so soon after the Newmarket Plate, one would look for the Derby winner on the running in that race, and on actual placing this would not be wrong. As, however, the race has of recent times not boasted large or representative fields it has lost importance as a line. It is a peculiar fact that in twenty four years only seven winners of this race have gone on to win the bigger one. These are Donovan in 1889, Isinglass four years later, Ladas the next year, Galtee More in 1897, Diamound Jubilee in 1900, Cicero in 1905 and Sunstar in 1911. Ard Patrick was first past the post in both, but was disqualified in the Newmarket Stakes. Last year this event went to Cylgad, but he went wrong and took no part in Tagalie's Derby. Isinglass, Galtee More and Diamond Jubilee won the Two Thousand Guinies and Leger as well. It is, however, peculiarly rare that so many big races are appropriated by one. Sceptre, it will be remembered, won all the Classics except the Derby, which went to Ard Patrick in her year.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Radiant went lame and did not start for the Derby.

The trains to Epsom were crowded this morning, and there was constant stream of motor cars, motor buses, horsed vehicles and costers with donkey shays. The King and Queen went by train to the Epsom Downs station and proceeded to the course in open carriages. Regret was expressed that the King had no better candidate than Aumer, whose chances were always regarded as very poor.

The Derby Stakes of 6,500 Sovs., by subscription of 50 Sovs. each, half forfeit, or 5 Sovs. only if declared by the last Tuesday in March 1912. For entire colts and fillies, foaled in 1910; colts 9st., fillies 8st. 9lbs. The nominator of the winner to receive 500 Sovs. out of the race, if sufficient surplus be not obtained from the subscription to give the second at least 400 Sovs., and the third at least 200 Sovs., the difference to be made up by the Race Fund. 353 entries. Closed 18th July 1911. Distance:—About one mile and a half.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

The following is an amended list of probable starters in the Derby.

Agadir	Earl.
Aldegond	Bellhouse.
Bachelor's Wedding	Donoghue.
Craganour	Reiff.
Day Comet	Whalley.
Great Sport	Stern.
Jameson	Wheatley.
Louvois	Saxby.
Nimbus	Henry.
Prue	Maher.
Sun Yat	W. Huxley.
Shogun	Wootton.
Aboyeur	Piper.
Aumer	H. Jones.

Knights Key was scratched at 4-40 this afternoon.

LATEST BETTING.

LONDON, June 4.

The following was the midnight betting on the Derby.

85 to 40 against Craganour.
5 to 1 against Shogun.
100 to 14 against Louvois.
100 to 11 against Nimbus.
18 to 1 against Prue.
22 to 1 against Great Sport.
28 to 1 against Bachelor's Wedding.
100 to 3 against Aldegond and Radiant.
50 to 1 against Sun. Yat.
66 to 1 against Aumer.
100 to 1 against Jameson and Agadir.
200 to 1 against Aboyeur and Sandburr.

The following addition has been made to the probable starters:—Sandburr ridden by Jelliss.

LONDON, June 4.

The result of the Derby is as follows:—

Craganour, Reiff	1
Aboyeur, Piper	2
Louvois, Saxby	3

BETTING ON DERBY.

OBJECTION AGAINST CRAGANOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The betting on Derby was:—

6 to 4 against Craganour	1
100 to 1 against Aboyeur	2
10 to 1 against Louvois	3

Fifteen ran. Won by a head, with a neck between second and third.

An objection has been lodged against Craganour for bumping.

CRAGANOUR DISQUALIFIED.

REVISED LIST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 4.

Mr. C. Bower Ismay's b.c. Craganour has been disqualified in the Derby. The result is now:—

Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's b.c. ABOYEUR, Piper	1
Mr. W. Raphael's b.c. LOUVOIS, Saxby	2
Mr. H. Hall Walker's b.c. GREAT SPORT, Stern	3

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	Time.
		m. s.
1857	Mr. W. I'Anson's b Blink Bonny.	2 45
1858	Sir J. Hawley's Beadsman	2 51
1859	Sir J. Hawley's Musjid	2 59
1860	Mr. Merry's Thormanby	2 55
1861	Col. Towneley's Kettledrum	2 43
1862	Mr. snewing's Caractacus	2 45½
1863	Mr. R. C. Naylor's a Macaroni	2 50½
1864	Mr. W. I'Anson's c Blair Athol	2 43
†1865	Count F. Lagrange's a c Gladiateur	2 46
1866	Mr. R. Sutton's a c Lord Lyon	2 50
†1867	Mr. Chaplin's Hermit	2 52
1868	Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown	2 43½
†1869	Mr. J. Johnstone's a Pretender	2 52½
1870	Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft	2 55
1871	Baron Rottschild's Favonius	2 0
†1872	Mr. H saile's Cremorne	2 45½
1873	Mr. Merry's Doncaster	2 50
1874	Mr. G. S. Cartwright's George Fredrick	2 46
1875	Prince Batthyany's Galopin	2 48
†1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisber	2 44
1877	Lord Falmouth's c Silvio	2 50
1878	Mr. W. S. Crawford's Sefton	2 50
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys	3 2
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or	2 43
1881	Mr. F. Lorillord's c Iroquois	2 50
1882	Duke of Westminster's a Shotover	2 45?
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	2 48?
1884	J Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien	2 46?
	Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester	
1885	Lord Hastings' c Melton	2 46?
1886	Duke of Westminster's a c Ormonde	2 47?
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	2 43
1888	Duke of Portland's a Ayrshire	2 44
1889	Duke of Portland's c Donovan	2 44?
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sanfoin	2 49?
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's a c Common	1 56?
1892	Lord Bradford's sir Hugo	2 46
1893	Mr. McCalmont's a c Isinglass	2 43
1894	Lord Rosebery's a Ladas	2 45?
1895	Lord Rosebery's c Sir Visto	2 43?
1896	Prince of Wale's c Persimmon	2 47
1897	Mr. Gubbins's a c Galtee More	2 44
1898	Mr. Larnach's Jeddah	2 47
1899	Duke of Westminster's a c Flying Fox	2 42
1900	Prince of Wale's a c Diamond Jubilee	2 42
†1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	2 46?
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	2 42?
1903	Sir J. Miller's a c Rock sand	2 42?
†1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's a St. Amant	2 45?
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	2 39?
1906	Major E. Loder's spearmint	2 36?
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	2 44
1908	Chev. Ginestrelli's c Signorinetta	2 39?
1909	King Edward VII.'s a Minoru	2 42?
1910	Mr. Fairie's d Lemberg	2 35?
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's a Sunstar	2 46?
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's b Tagalie	2 35?

NOTES.—1865—Gladiateur, first French-bred horse that won; 1867—snow fell during the day; 1869—second received 300 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; 1872—start altered to New Level Post; †1876—Kisher, the first Hungarian-bred horse that won. The Derby is now a stake of £6,500, with at least £400 to the second and £200 to the third, according to the subscriptions.

‡Starting gate first used. ‡In a thunderstorm. a Also won the 2000 Gs. b the 1000 Gs. c won the St. Leger. d Record time; previous best, Spearmint's in 1906, e won the Oaks.

ASTOUNDING INCIDENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 4.

An astounding incident occurred during the Derby race. A woman rushed on to the course and seized the bridle of the King's horse, Aumer, bringing down the Jockey, Herbert Jones, who was so injured that he had to be remove don a stretcher.

The woman was terribly mangled and is reported to be dead.

POLO IN AMERICA.

BRITISH VICEROY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MEADOW BROOK, June 4.

The British polo team, consisting of Captains Cheape, Edwards, Ritson and Lockett, played a trial game against the American runners-up, consisting of Messrs. Ramsey, J. M. Waterbury, Freake and Lord Wodehouse. In the second half Lamontagne replaced Waterbury.

The visitors won by 13 goals to 4, of which Edwards scored seven, Cheape five and Ritson one.

DELHI TOWN PLANNING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, June 4.

Reports of the Delhi town planners are likely to be made public in India very shortly. Copies have been sent to the Secretary of State.

STRIKE SITUATION.

OVER 30,000 MEN SAID TO BE OUT.

6,000 COME OUT AT PERAMBORE.

COMPANIES OPTIMISTIC.

NO CHANGE ON B. B. & C. I.

Once again to-day information as to the Railway Strike so far as the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the G. I. P. Railways are concerned is of a contradictory character.

The companies' officials declare that the situation is strongly improving, that more trains are being run, that the goods traffic is being resumed, and that normal conditions are approaching.

From the men's side, on the other hand, it is asserted that there are now over are the report that six thousand men no sign of weakening.

Two important features of to-day's news are the report that six thousand men at Perambur workshops have struck and that the E. I. R. Staff at Dinapore have telegraphed to their Agent in Calcutta urging him to persuade the Agent of the M. and S. M. R. to withdraw the military, and hinting that, if this is not done, a sympathetic strike may ensue on the E. I. R.

No change in the situation on the B. B and C. I. Railway was reported yesterday, the strikers showing no signs of giving in.

There is no truth in the report of a bomb being thrown at the Delhi Express.

THE G. I. P.

YESTERDAY'S CONDITIONS.

About 2-30 p.m. yesterday, the men of the Sherwood Foresters, who had been on the Victoria Terminus Station since Sunday night were ordered to march back to the barracks. The officials at Victoria Terminus stated that.—

The local service, as also the Poona trains, were got away at the scheduled time and that the other through trains left Victoria Terminus at the advertised timings. The Punjab Mail however, did not start, the arrangement being that the passengers should leave by the Calcutta Mail via Jubbulpore and transhipping at Itarsi. The up-trains had all come in, though some were delayed. The Madras Mail, which came by the direct route for the first time since the trouble on the M. & S. M. Railway began, was two hours late. The Calcutta Mail, via Jubbulpore, was also late by two hours. The Delhi Express, the driver of which reported stone throwing at the engine and the trains at Naydongri, came in two hours after its scheduled time. When this train had reached Nandgaon about midnight on Tuesday, the driver reported that his engine was damaged, some parts of it including whistles having been blown out. In regard to this incident we learn that what really happened was that the crane of the water column, after being used by a previous train, had not been placed clear at the time and when the Delhi Express passed through, it struck the cab of the engine and damaged it.

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND NOW OUT.

NEWS FROM THE MEN'S SIDE.

As a result of enquires made by a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" it was ascertained yesterday that the leaders of the strike are confident that the movement can be supported with sufficient strength to cause extreme embarrasment to the companies concerned for some time to come, and it is anticipated that further developments will ensue on other lines unless some step be taken shortly to secure consideration of the strikers' grievances. It is asserted that there are no less than 32,000 men out, including the six-thousand who came out yesterday at the Perambore workshop. News received at headquarters in Bombay from the various centres is, according to telegrams which were shown yesterday to our representative, of an encouraging character from the strikers' point of view. Such messages have been received from Bhusawal, Nagpur, Khatpadi, Bitragunta, Igatpuri, Neemuch, Harda, Lonavla, Madras, Jubbulpore, Rutlam and other centres. Such remarks as "Firm as a rock" "True as steel," "All firm here," "Still firm," "We will do or die" characterise these messages.

We understand that the following message has been sent by the staff at Dinapore, E. I. R., to Mr. Hiatt, Agent E. I. R., Calcutta:

Meeting held and respectfully urge you to request the Agent of M. & S. M. Railway to withdraw all military assisting during the trouble if you wish us to continue loyal. Also ask him to grant conciliation. Outlook very grave. All men here at present loyal. Dinapore Staff.

ALLEGED SUPPRESSION OF TELEGRAMS.

A representative, who saw Mr. Rogers yesterday, was informed by that gentleman that he has again had occasion to telegraph to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs complaining that the telegrams sent from his office are being suppressed. As an instance, Mr. Rogers mentioned that he is sending five or six telegrams to Madras daily and he received yesterday from that station the following message: "Cannot understand your long silence."

A largely attended meeting of Society men was held at Eruckshaw Buildings yesterday morning and it was unanimously agreed to hold out.

ENTHUSIASM AT BHUSAWAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHUSAWAL, June 4.

The strike continues since the 1st, all the railway departments joining in and is now spreading to stations on the line to Nagpur and Jubbulpore. Over 2,000 men attend meetings daily at Bhusawal. Police assistance has been requisitioned from Jalgaon but the men however behave most admirably. H. M. the King-Emperor was vociferously cheered at last night's meeting which terminated with "God Save The King."

SITUATION IN MADRAS.

STRIKE OF ENTIRE WORKSHOP'S STAFF AT PERAMBORE.

MADRAS, June 4.

It is reported that the whole of the establishment at Perambore workshops to the number of 6,000 have struck this morning.

COMPANY'S STATEMENTS.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, June 4.

The position of affairs on the M. and S. M. Railway to-day is decidedly improving. More trains are being run and, taken as a whole, with greater regularity. The goods traffic is being rapidly resumed. Delayed goods are being cleared with great celerity and it is hoped that before the end of a week the booking of goods will be resumed on every section. The North-west section, where the greatest difficulty existed is rapidly assuming a normal condition. Practically at only two stations is there anything like a serious situation, Gooty and Raichur still proving the most disaffected on this section. Except at these two stations, all the station staff and menials are working.

A prominent official, who has just returned from his journey up this line, says that the situation when he came back was a great deal better than when he went up. In fact, he thought that the next twenty-four hours would see the North-west line practically normal. Men were being sent down to the stations where there was yet some difficulty to take the place of strikers on the North-east sections. He said there was no difficulty nor was there any recrudescence of trouble anticipated.

Enquiries at the Traffic Department confirm the optimism shown in other departments. Although not many of the guards were yet coming back, the signallers all along the line, with very few exceptions, had resumed duty. There are in fact very few signallers on strike now.

Ten guards came down from Calcutta yesterday and some of the senior goods guards who were on strike at Bitragunta have also returned. Men, who at the beginning of the strike were very prominent among the strikers, have resumed work and were working trains down to Madras. These men will probably be utilized to work the mail and the passenger trains. No less than 74 trains and engines per day are entering and leaving the station and this is, without taking into account, the local service. Bombay, Bangalore and Calcutta mail trains arrived this morning, the first named four hours late, second for hours and twenty minutes and Calcutta mail one hour late. The extra delay of the Bangalore mail is not attributed in any way to the strike, it probably having been caused by a delayed start and delay en-route. Perhaps the clearest herald of a return to normal condition is the fact that the delayed goods traffic is being rapidly disposed of. The Company consider that the block of goods upon the line would act as an obstacle to the return of normal conditions.

A Donakonda correspondent states that driver Scott, the branch Secretary of the Amalgamated Society at that station, on the metre gauge of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, struck work on 29th May and resumed work this morning. Both the Traffic and Loco Departments fizzled out and the whole staff returned to work yesterday morning.

AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, June 4.

The statement made yesterday that all the city station menials had resumed work was correct only to the extent that it concerned the pointsmen and platform porters. The tranship porters, a much larger body, are still out and refuse to accept an increase of two rupees per mensem exclusive of house rent. They demand four rupees more and free housing as in the case of better paid servants like station masters.

The strike pay was distributed to-day to the porters of the Cantonment station who are still out demanding higher rate of wages than that accepted by metre gauge menials. Though running late all trains are up to normal traffic except as to goods.

A party of 45 men of 61st Pioneers, left for Bowringpet last night to augment the Sappers.

AGENTS WARNING TO MEN.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, June 4.

The whole of the staff at Donakonda has resumed work to-day, and several goods trains got through Jalarpett yesterday. Pointsmen on the Arkonam-Jalarpett section are gradually returning to work.

The following notices have been issued to-day:—

The Agent hereby gives notice to those men who, by remaining away from duty without leave and without giving proper notice, have forfeited all claims to consideration by the company, that new men are being appointed daily to the posts vacated by them. It will therefore not be possible to take back into the service all of those who have vacated their posts, but he is willing to allow such as he may approve of to rejoin up to 12 noon on Friday the 6th instant, beyond which time no prospect of re-employment can be held out.

PROTECTION FOR PERAMBUR STAFF.

The Loco and Carriage Superintendent has learat that endeavours are being made to induce the men in the Perambur workshops to remain away from work. From information received it appears that a large majority of the men are desirous to continue work and the Loco Superintendent wishes therefore to assure them that complete protection will be afforded to those who attend the works. He would also remaind them that by absenting themselves from duty without leave they are thereby incurring loss of pay, and running a serious risk of the loss of their retiring gratuities which can only be granted for good and faithful service.

MADRAS, June 4.

At the Perambore workshops all the artisans went on strike to-day. There are about 5,00 men at the workshops working on daily wages. About 4,000 of these are Eurasian artisans and the rest are Indians drawn from amongst the labouring classes. At 7 a.m. the bell as usual went for summoning the men, but there was great reluctance on their part to turn in for work. Eventually 1,000 men went into the workshops, and after carelessly moving about, represented to the officials that they were unwilling to work because the majority of their comrades has resolved upon a strike. They also added that they were afraid they would be roughly handled if they did not also go on strike.

Mr. Sargeant, Superintendent of the Workshops, said he would afford them every possible protection, and they need not be afraid of other men, but all this was to no purpose and these men also withdrew from the workshops in the course of the morning. The officials finding that they had no other alternative, closed the workshops for the day, and as the strikers were seen to be gathering in the vicinity of the workshops, and their attitude was threatening, the police were sent for. The strikers on this promptly removed themselves from the scene, and at 12 o'clock assembled again about two furlongs from Perambore railway station. Here Mr. Yardley addressed them dwelling on the value of concerted action. He told the men that all their grievances would be redressed if they held out at any cost. Of course the men need not starve, because when they were on strike the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants would help them. The Society had at heart only the well-being of the railway employees, and it had also vast resources at its back. Would the men join the Society so that the Society might take them under its protection and bring the strike to a successful issue! Mr. Yardley's speech was translated into tamil by Mr. Mahalinga Iyer, Assistant Station Master of Korukupet.

Mr. John Rajagopal, a contractor working in the cause of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, also addressed the meeting in Telugu, and at the conclusion of the meeting about 4,000 men joined the Society paying down their subscriptions at once and received in return a membership card with the signature "general" Rogers prominently stamped on it. Maistries questioned by our representative as to what were the grievances of the men said that they could not answer that question off-hand. The men had undoubtedly many genuine grievances the Maistries said, and among the grievances they would give prominence to the harsh treatment that they received at the hands of the various foremen. The men were also unjustly mulcted in their wages when they came late even though their late coming was due to "workmen's specials" from the Central Station and Royapuram arriving late at Perambure. The men also wanted more wages. Questioned if they had represented their grievances to the officials prior to going on strike the Maistries admitted that they had not done so as they were convinced that their representations would be discarded if not backed up by a strike. Mr. Sargent, Superintendent of Workshop, interviewed by a representative said that he had not the least idea as to why the men refused to work to-day, it was his opinion that on his going to take steps to assure them that adequate police protection would be forthcoming, they would return to work. It is understood that the men are drawing up a petition to the Agent setting forth in it all their grievances.

MADRAS STRIKERS REPORTS.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, June 4.

The following messages have been received to-day by the strikers at Madras at the time mentioned against each:—

From Bitragunta at 3-45 a. m.—"The Traffic is still on strike."

From Katpadi at 8-56:—"On strike."

From Raichur, G.I.P., at 9-59.—"Flashing." (On strike).

Jalarpet at 10 a. m.—"Katpadi, Bowringpet and Pakala situation unaltered. They stand by their General's orders."

Gooty at 9-50.—"Traffic all on strike."

Rajahmundry at 10-35.—"Railway authorities and police are interfering with travelling public at Bitragunta. Threats are freely used to strikers to resume. All praise is due to Loco and Traffic. Rajamundry men very firm and representative sent north."

Pakah meter gauge.—"Situation flashing."

Rajahmundry at 10-14.—"Greeting to all members in Madras and to their General Secretary. All men are firm."

About forty hands including guards, yard inspectors etc., lent by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, arrived here and were sent on the line yesterday morning. Sixty trained paintsmen were sent on the line by 31 passenger, which left Central Station at 7-30 a.m. to join duty on single line when required. All signal cabins around Madras are working under normal conditions by trained men."

The General Traffic Manager denies the statement of strikers, to the effect that inferior men from Calcutta have recruited to the service of M. and S M. R. to run trains or that any incompetent or convicted men have been taken on. He explains the position by saying that there is a large number of qualified men always available at Calcutta, owing to the fact that such men are temporarily appointed by the E. B. S. Railway in the jute season and are free at other times.

The following appears in the "Madras Standard":—

"Some of the E. B. S. R. men who have been taken on temporary service as guards by M. and S. M. Railway and have been brought down to Madras have joined the strikers. On hearing that their old leader Mr. Engleken is in Madras they left the Central station and went back to him.

"Another striking sequel of M. and S. M. strike is the S. I. Railway strike which is imminent. It is no visionary emanation, not thought in the rainbow,—the strike is to commence at Salem—all S. I. Railway officers have fled to the spot each with a light engine to carry his carriage. Loco Department and running staff in Traffic Department will soon strike work, some of them who are busy bodies in the striking work are members of the Amalgamated Society. Mr. Tweedy, Lock Department Superintendent, left Podanur for Salem at 11-30 a.m. to-day, to prevent South Indian Railway servants enacting Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway scenes. Mr. Tweedy was travelling at forty miles an hour giving his train precedence to all other trains."

B. B. & C. I. STRIKE.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

No change in the situation on the B. B. & C. I. Railway was reported yesterday. About two hundred workmen did turn up at the Parel workshops but they did not seem inclined to work and after loitering for about an hour dispersed without giving any trouble to the police, who were present there under Superintendent Coxen and Inspector R. R. Mirza.

The firemen, however, showed no signs of reconciliation and did not at all turn up. Consequently, as is done during the past few days, very few local trains were run and they were crowded to their utmost capacity.

The Up-Northern Express was cancelled at Rutlam and did not arrive in Bombay yesterday. The other through trains, however, arrived right time. It is proposed to run the Northern Express that left on Tuesday night, further from Baroda towards Ratlam and Muttra, if engine and men are available, otherwise the passengers to Delhi would be taken via Ahmedabad and R. M. Railway.

In the case of the cabinmen and levermen who had threatened a strike, as reported in yesterday's "Chronicle" in case their demand for increased wages was not complied with forthwith other counsel have prevailed and they have given up the idea of strike and were working quietly yesterday.

The authorities stated that a number of strikers had gone to Bulsar and onwards to induce the men there to cause a general strike but so far their attempts have proved futile as the men at Kankra-Khadi, Ahmedabad and other places are working as usual.

The report, as sent to the "Chronicle" by a correspondent, that running-shed men at Bulsar and other places have joined in the strike, is, on making inquiries, found to be without any foundation and a further report that these men were to wait on the Agent was equally untrue as not one soul from the workmen waited on the Agent yesterday nor demanded an interview for a future date.

REPLY TO CABINMEN.

Late last evening, the following reply in vernacular to the Cabinmen and other menial staff over the signature of Mr. E. T. Robinson, District Traffic Superintendent, was posted at all the local stations:—"Yesterday afternoon, (Tuesday) at four o'clock, I received a petition by registered post from my workmen demanding an increase in their wages without any demnite terms and threatening to stop work if their demand was not complied with forthwith. On Tuesday morning when the men met me at Colaba station, I told them that I had not received any petition. I was then informed that a petition was forwarded to my office. I then told the men that if the workmen foolishly came out and proved themselves disloyal, they would do harm to their cause and none to the railway company. I further told them that by taking such a rash step, they would forfeit their wages, gratuity, provident fund, etc., and would lose all connection with the company for ever. I also made it clear to them that undoubtedly at the proper hour, I will consider their grievances and will advise them as to what legitimate demands should be. I also advised them not to follow irresponsible persons counsel and added that I do not care of their threat of going on strike. I now repeat my advice and say as follows:—At the proper time, come and see your District Traffic Superintendent, who is to them their ma-bap and he will guide you rightly; do not be so foolish as to lose your bread and butter as it will harm your cause and will in no way prejudice the company's interest; be sure that I shall always be, as I have always been, ready to help you and shall always remain your well-wisher. The Traffic Superintendent has seen the petition that was forwarded to me and has in reply stated that the petition is not in proper form and cannot be considered. He has asked me to convey to you that if any man absents himself without my permission will be considered an offender and disloyal and he will forfeit his wages, gratuity, etc., and he has further stated that after the strike trouble with the loco-men is over, he will consider their demand for increased wages and will give them a reply after consulting me and I will see the men before my decision is arrived at."

Late enquiries elicited the fact that the men had not yet come out.

Owing to the strike trouble at Rutlam, passengers by the Northern Express were not booked last night beyond Rutlam Passengers for Delhi were warned that they would be conveyed by the Guzerat Mail to Ahmedabad and thence by the Rajputan Malwa Railway.

KING-EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION AT DHARWAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 4.

The King-Emperor's birthday was celebrated amidst great rejoicings this morning. The police parade took place on the Judge's Court maidan before a gathering which included Messrs. Maconochi, the Collector, Messrs. Gould, Hood, Lynch, Bcosse, Assistant Collectors, Col. Hubson, Hon. R. B. Rodda and all Government officials, retired officers, leading merchants and Municipal Commissioners, pleaders, besides all the ladies of the station. After the parade the whole assembly proceeded to the Edward Park. After a short speech befitting the occasion by the Hon. Mr. Rodda, the photos of their majesties were taken in procession through the principal streets of Dharwar to the municipal office where there was a distribution of fruit to school-children. Prizes to the extent of Rs. 500 were also distributed in connection with the Karnatak Vidyavardhak Sangha Examinations, by Mrs. Maconochie.

REVIEW AT DHRANGADA.

DHRANGADA, June 3.

Early at sunrise on Tuesday a grand military parade was held at the Lancers' Parade Ground, where there was a very large gathering of Kumars, Bhayats, Officers, Mahajans and a numerous array of guests who had arrived for the forthcoming wedding of His Highness' sister, Basaheb Shree Mayakunverba Saheb. His Highness accompanied by the little Princess arrived and took his position at the saluting flagstaff and the saluting battery commenced to fire the Royal salute, at each cease fire a *feu de joie* following in quick succession and the band playing "God Save the King" to the time of which all rose to pay their homage of fealty to the throne and person of the King-Emperor.

At the termination of the review, His Highness called for the different units of the army and the whole assemblage responded most lustily to three cheers for His Imperial Majesty, and the Dewan Sahib called for another three cheers for Her Imperial Majesty which were equally enthusiastically taken up.

The day was observed as a general holiday and a State "Gazette Extraordinary" has announced liberal grants from His Highness to charitable and other public institutions in honour of the occasion. His Highness has further provided for an entertainment to children and his christian subjects and has also asked a large number of guests and officers to an evening party at the Club.

ANJUMAN ZEYA-UL-ISLAM.

On behalf of the members of the Anjuman, Kaji Mohmed Ali Murghey, sent a message of congratulation to Bombay, on the birthday of His Majesty and praying the Almighty for the return of many of them.

BURMA BANK CASE.

HEARING BEFORE FULL BENCH.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, June 4.

Before the full bench of the Chief Court, Mr. McDonald to-day continued his arguments in support of the conviction of three of the accused in the Bank of Burma Case.

On the question of sentence, counsel said he did not see that Section 71 Indian Penal Code had any application whatever. The three accused had been convicted on three charges. Section I dealt with cases where cheating three times was an offence. If there were no offence known to the law of cheating three different people, then the arguments of the defence counsel would be correct. Mr. McDonald said he would contend in conclusion that his friends were not surprised at the time taken by the prosecution. On no less than three occasions, apart from the summing up, the Judge held that the defence knew all along that the question of the goodness or badness of the principle of these debts was involved. Further counsel stated that the assertion of the words "to charge," was perfectly defensible but if their honours were inclined to think that these words should not appear in the charge they should be treated as surplusage. The accused had in no way been prejudiced, because every particle of the evidence admitted would be relevant to go to the jury on the charge, with the word objected to struck out. As far as presumptions were concerned, counsel considered that for the most part they were in his favour, but even so then honours had to judge the summing up as a whole.

The hearing will be concluded to-morrow.

SIMLA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 4.

Although the process of elimination in the Men's and Mixed Doubles has not been in progress long enough to make the matches interesting. There was quite a large gathering to witness the games played this evening notwithstanding the counter attraction in the shape of the races. But Simla is essentially the home of the "Tenniser". Tennis is always in season—summer, autumn winter and spring.

RESULTS.

Gray and Coates beat Skeen and Mathews, 6-1, 6-1.

Southey and Turner beat Nihalsingh and Zulfegarkhan, 6-4, 6-1.

Minck and Parker beat Marshall and Malan, 6-1, 6-1.

Glancy and Correl beat Black and Bruce, 6-4, 6-2.

Singh Bros. won, 6-1, 6-1.

Hall and Mathews beat Hutchinson and Meares, 6-4, 6-8, 6-3.

Mrs. Gracey and Chesney beat Coates and Miss Orr, 7-5, 6-3.

Maharaj Singh and his sister beat Owen and Miss Heron, 6-0 6-0.

Mrs. Bainbrodge and Johnston beat Mrs. Glacksman, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5.

Major and Mrs. Pryce beat Taylor and Miss Marshall, 6-0 6-1.

His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday was celebrated right loyally yesterday. Troops in the garrison paraded in review order. A Royal salute was fired by the artillery and the infantry fired a *feu de joie*. In the morning Mr. G. R. Dampier, I. C. S., District Magistrate, presided at a very pleasant function organised by Munshi Birhma Shankar and held in the Mufidai-Am School. In the evening the Shri Sanadhiya Maha Mandal gave a most enjoyable garden party in the "Sanadhiya Ashram," the function being largely attended.

Sri Mahabhagwat, of Kurtkoti, addressed in Sanskrit, a largely attended meeting held in Poona on the auspicious occasion of the Emperor's birthday on the subject of religious education.

The following gentlemen were present at the Eton dinner, held at Windcliffe, Simla, yesterday evening. The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, the Hon. Mr. J. C Porter, Colonels Gosling, Chesney, Cook, Rouse and Radcliffee, Captains Tod, Aston, Benson, Henderson, Gladstone and Grant and Messrs. Cotton, I. C. S., Craik, I. C. S., Talbot, I. C S., Mackworth, I. C. S., Young, I. C. S., Marsden, Mostyn, Owen and Collings.

In reviewing the censes report of 1911 the Mysore Government says:—The census just completed, reveals a satisfactory state of affairs all round; the seasons were prosperous; the population has grown; and trade, education and industry have progressed, bringing in their train, material gain and well being.

The Committee of the Gaya Prosad Trust Fund have offered to provide funds for the building of a park in the heart of Cawnpore, to be known as the Gaya Prosad Park, provided a suitable plot of land is available for the purpose.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

PROGRESS IN THE PAST YEAR.

RELIEF OF CONGESTION.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, June 4.

The Administration Report of the Railways in India for the calendar year 1912, has been issued to-day, which shows that railways continued to make steady and substantial progress all round. During the year there were 665 miles of line opened to traffic bringing the total mileage open up to 33,484 miles. There were 357 miles of line sanctioned and at the end of the year there were 2,455, 25 miles of line sanctioned or under construction. The actual capital outlay (excluding premia for the purchase of companies lines), from the commencement of operations on all open lines amounted at the close of the calendar year 1912 to Rs. 46,515 000 lakhs and that on the lines under construction to Rs. 1,08,641 lakhs. In addition Rs. 91.09 lakhs were incurred on miscellaneous items (English stores etc.) connected with the railways. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 47,692.50 lakhs.

PROFIT FROM STATE RAILWAYS.

The financial result to the State during the year 1912 of the working of the State Railways, after meeting in addition to the expenses of working all charges for interest on capital and outlay by the State and on capital raised by companies, also on annuity payments connected with the purchase of railways by the State, was a nett gain of Rs. 825.33 lakhs (£5.49 million). This result however is arrived at after inclusion in the charges against revenue of a sum of Rs. 149.35 lakhs (£936 thousand), representing the portion of annuity payments in redemption of capital. Omitting this item which is not properly a revenue charge the true result for the year is a net gain of Rs. 964 lakhs (£9.42 million) with a net addition of 645 miles to the open mileage. The gross earnings of all Indian railways during the calendar year 1912 amounted to in round figures Rs. 6,165.07 lakhs compared with Rs. 5,527.92 lakhs in 1911 being an increase of Rs. 637.15 lakhs, while the working expenses were Rs. 132.00 lakhs against Rs. 26.44.00 lakhs in 1911 or an increase of Rs. 595.15 lakhs. These net earnings, yielded a return on the capital outlay (Rs. 46,515.00 lakhs) on open lines, i.e. on mileage revenue of 6.78 per cent. as compared with 5.87 per cent. in 1911. The number of passengers killed from causes beyond their own control was 0.02 million of passengers travelling which gives an average of 1 in 2,188.41 millions of miles travelled.

PROBLEM OF CONGESTION.

In the course of the year under review the problem of congestion was the subject of frequent communications between the Government of India and the commercial community. An important conference was held partly in Calcutta and partly in the coalfields at which the difficulties of the coal traffic were discussed between the railway administrations and representatives of the coal trade. Subsequently Sir Henry Burt, Agent of the North Western Railway, was put on special duty as an additional member of the Railway Board, solely in connection with the congestion, and investigated on the spot with very valuable results, congested jute traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and also advised in other railway areas throughout India, where congestion had occurred.

Generally speaking it may be said that while the traffic carried on in the cold weather of 1912-1913 was even heavier than that of the corresponding period in the previous year the congestion was far less acute and with a vigorous prosecution of the existing railway policy there are good grounds to hope that a marked and progressive improvement will be visible in each successive year.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, June 4.

Rainfall has decreased in Burma and increased in North-east India. Nearly general rain is reported from Malabar coast, and showers from Bombay, Dacca, Mysore and North Madras coast. The chief amounts are:—Akyab one and a half inches; Cox's Bazar and Chittagong one; Barisal three; Calcutta, Saugor Island and Balasore one and a half; Chitaldrug and Cochin one; Mangalore three Trivandrum one and a half.

There has been no progress in advance of the monsoon rainfall the West Coast although the conditions indicate that the monsoon active at the Sea. It appears that a storm is forming over the Bay.

Forecast:—No large change.

BANSDA STATE.

BANSDA, June 3.

In honour of the King-Emperor's birthday a parade was held in the Durbar ground of the mounted and the foot police of the state. A *feu de joie* was fired. The State band played the National Anthem. A Durbar was held at which all the officers and principal citizens of the state assembled. The day was observed as a general holiday in all public offices and schools and sweetmeats were distributed to the school children and the poor.

HINDU UNIVERSITY

PROGRESS OF THE FUND.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The following correspondence regarding the progress of the Hindu University Scheme has passed between the Maharaja of Darbhanga and Sir Harcourt Butler:—

The Maharaja in a letter dated 28th April wrote:

"My dear Sir Harcourt—I have much pleasure in addressing you on the subject of the Hindu University. I have now obtained detailed information as to my financial position from Rai Bahadur Pandit Sundar Lal.

2. I propose, in the first place, to explain our exact financial position, and, in the second place, to suggest for your consideration and advice the steps that we might now take to bring into existence the Hindu University at an early date.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

3. As to the financial position, as you are already aware, the subscriptions promised go well over 80 lakhs. We have not yet gone to the great bulk of the Native States throughout India. We have approached only a few of them, and have received liberal responses. I hope in the next winter to pay a visit to Mysore and Southern India. The amount, however, actually received from the subscribers up to date is Rs. 21,37,539-8-11½. Out of this sum, the amount in the hands of the Society directly is Rs. 1,80-2-5½. The balance of Rs. 359-6-6 is in the hands of the committees of local committee or private banks or persons who have been working on the work of collections. The amount, of course, will be coming in to the Allahabad office in the ordinary course. The amount collected has been mainly invested in G. P. notes. We own to-day G. P. notes of the face value of Rs. 21,59,900, carrying interest at 3½ per cent. and the uninvested amount is being invested in the same way. The capital fund in hand may thus be roughly said to be Rs. 20,80,769-4-6 invested in purchasing G. P. notes and Rs. 84,189-1-2½ in other forms, total Rs. 21,64,958-5-8½ including interest (Rs. 25,063-11-6) and miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 555-1-3).

PROMISED DONATIONS.

4. Besides this amount the following amounts which have been granted by the Ruling Chiefs have yet to be collected: (1) H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior, 5 lakhs. (2) H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, 2 lakhs. (3) H. H. the Maharaja of Bikhaneer, 1 lakh. (4) H. H. the Maharaja of Nabha, 1 lakh. (5) H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, 1 lakh. (6) (balance of) Maharajah of Jodhpur, 1 lakh—total 11 lakhs.

5. In addition to this there is a sum of 3 lakhs on account of the balance of my donation. These may be taken almost as paid as they will be realised as soon as the Government desires that the amounts should be paid in. These amounts total 14 lakhs.

6. In addition to these amounts, the Maharajah of Cossimbazar is transferring property in trust of the value of one lakh, which would bring Rs. 3,500 a year, and Baboo Brajendra Kashore Roy Chaudry, who is also a donor of one lakh, is similarly transferring proeprty which would bring us Rs. 35,000 a year more net. In other words, they will not pay the money in cash but propose to give property which will bring an equal amount of net income. I am expecting drafts of the necessary documents from these gentlemen.

7. Besides these, I may mention the names of the following donors, and about whose donations I expect there will be no difficulty whatsoever in collecting: (1) Raja Kalanand Singh and the Hon'ble Kunwar Krityanand Singh of Raj Manaily, 1 lakh. (2) The Maharani of Hathwa, 1 lakh. (3) The Hon'ble Rana Sir Sheo Raj Singh of Khajurgaon, Raibareli, 1¼ lakh. (4) Seth Narotem Moraji Haldas (ex-Sheriff of Bombay) 1 lakh. (5) Thakur Suraj Bux Singh Talukdar of Kasmanda, Sitarpur, (out of 1 lakh Rs. 35,000 having been paid) Rs. 65,000. (6) Raja Kristo Das Law, Rs. 75,000. (7) Rai Ram Charan Das Bahadur Rs. 75,000. (8) Balance still payable out of Rai Bahadur Sunder Lal's donation of one lakh Rs. 25,000—Total Rs. 6,65,000.

8. There are, of course, a very large number of donors of amounts below Rs. 50,000. Thus in Allahabad alone I have mentioned the names of Lala Bisheshar Das, Rs. 25,000 (2) Chowdhury Mahadeo Prasad, Rs. (3) Raja Sahib of Manda, Rs. (4) Lalas Shambu Nath and Jagarain, Rs. 20,000, in Lucknow Pt. Brag Harain Bhargava Bahadur has paid Rs. 5,000 out of his donation of Rs. 30,000. His balance of Rs. 25,000 will be paid up in a few months. Raja Ram Pal Singh who is a donor of Rs. 20,000 has paid Rs. 10,000 the balance of Rs. 10,000 will be paid later on. I need not take into account the vast number of donors of smaller amounts who have paid in part their donations and from most of whom there will be no difficulty in recovering the balance.

ANNUAL GRANTS.

9. Three Ruling Chiefs have granted in perpetuity the payment of the following sums:—H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur Rs. 24,000 a year; H. H the Maharaja of Kashmir, Rs. 12,000 a year; H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir, Rs. 12,000 a year, total, Rs. 48,000 a year. These allowances when capitalised at the rate of 3½ per cent. come to about 14 lakhs in value. There are other persons, besides, who have promised annual or monthly donations in various amounts.

10. Taking the amounts shown in paragraph 2 to 8 of this letter, the amount of the money in hand which may be safely taken as already in hand may be set forth as below: (a) net amount already in hand including interest Rs. 21,38,738; (b) amount to be paid by Ruling Chiefs and the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Durbhanga, Rs. 14,00,000; (c) the amount which will be paid in property as per paragraph 5, Rs. 2,00,000; (d) amount of donations above Rs. 50,000 as per paragraph 6, Rs. 6,65,000; (e) capitalised value of annual grants by the Ruling Chiefs as per paragraph 8, Rs. 14,00,000, total Rs. 58,03,738.

11. The great bulk of the balance I have not taken into account for the purposes of this note, although it includes items like Rs. 10,000 each granted by the two Maharanis of Bikaner and Rs. 5,000 of the Maharaj Kumar Hari Singh Saheb of Jammu and Kashmir, Rs. 12,000 per annum, by Rai Sahib Dewan Amar Sath, C.I.E. of Kashmir, Rs. 25,000, by Dewan Daya Kishen Kaul of Alwar Rs. 10,000, by Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad, C.I.E., retired Minister, Marwar State, Rs. 50,000, of Raj Kumar Harihar Prasad of Amawan, Rs. 20,000, of Babu Kamta Shiromni Prasad Singh, Taluqdar of Sohipur, Fyzabad, Rs. 15,000, of Thakurain Sriram Koor, Taluqdar of Kuapradih, and Rs. 5,006, of Srimati Janki Bai of Bithoor, all in landed property Rs. 15,000; of Thakur Ganga Bux Singh of Tikari, Rai Bareli, the balance of Rs. 15,000, of Raja Chandra Sekhar of Sissendy, and Rs. 10,000; of Raja Lalta Prasad of Pilibhit, Rs. 15,000; each of Raja Udni Raj Singh of Kashipur and the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh of Kotla.

NECESSARY AMOUNT REALISED.

12. We have not taken into consideration the value of the Central Hindu College, which, if I remember aright, the Hon. Mr. Sharp put down at about 14 lakhs. The amount which the Hon. Mr. Sharp thought will be required, was between Rs. 40,00,000 lakhs and Rs. 50,00,000. I think, taking into consideration the amount mentioned in paragraph 9, which may be taken to be as realised for all practical purposes, we have raised more than the amount required, and I think we are now in a position to ask the Government to be so good as to take into consideration the legislation necessary for bringing the university into existence. We have thus financially made out a good case, and if the work proceed as it has been going on till now, we shall be able to collect a much larger amount.

13. You were pleased to communicate to the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad the intimation of the fact that the Government had granted one lakh a year recurring to the Muslim University. This was in addition to the large amount that the Government was already paying to the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, and which of course would be continued on its incorporation with the Muslim University.

The cost of the necessary buildings and apparatus for the fitting up of a first class university is very heavy.

APPEAL FOR GOVERNMENT GRANT.

The figures recently prepared for the Dacca University scheme give an idea of the amount required. It is now evident that by reason of the curtailment of the scope of the University we cannot get any large amount from Bengal or the Punjab, nor from Madras or Bombay. The Central Provinces as well as the new province of Behar and Orissa are each looking forward to the establishment of their own provincial Universities. Our situation has thus become much more difficult by reason of the curtailment on the scope of our own Hindu University as well as by reason of the expected establishment of other Universities. I think that the Government of India in view of the above circumstances should be able to see its way to giving us a much larger recurring grant as also a substantial non-recurring grant for buildings etc. I do not know at what figure we can put our expectations, but three lakhs a year would perhaps be not too much to suggest and a moity of the cost of buildings etc. You can but advise us how to approach the Government in this matter. The University is of course to be a residential one and the cost of the construction of the necessary hostel and their maintenance and up keep have also to be taken into consideration.

THE ORIENTAL FACULTY.

14. Turning now to the other question, I think that the new University should have if possible the following Faculties, *viz.*, (1) Oriental, (2) Theological, (3) Arts, (4) Science (pure and applied), (5) Law.

The Oriental Faculty the main object of which will be to foster the study of Sanskrit and its literature, etc., will appeal very largely to the public. My idea is that the studies in that Faculty should be directed by a European Sanskrit scholar of standing and experience, assisted by some Indian Professors who should also be scholars of English. In addition to them we shall require a large staff of Pandits of the old class as we should endeavour to collect famous Pandits in every department of Sanskrit learning who are to be found in various parts of India. Benares is the sacred place of the Hindus to which every pious member of community aspire to go in the evening of his life. I expect that a good number of eminent Pandits would be attracted to it if suitable honorarium or salary is fixed for their support and maintenance, and should soon collect at Kashi the best Pandits of India. Another object of the Oriently Faculty should be to collect and bring together all works now extant in Sanskrit, either in print or preserved in manuscripts. There are yet treasured up many valuable works in Native States and in the families of old Pandits to which the Hindu University can obtain access easily. In this work the Pandits will materially assist. The cultivation of the vernaculars would be another feature of the work of that Faculty. I think we shall require about Rs. 600 a month to begin work on a suitable scale and the amount will of course have to be increased as of Hindu students from all parts of India still come to Benares for study. They maintain themselves with the help of many charities and Chhatras now existing in Benares. The Sanskrit College at Benares should be affiliated to this Hindu University and should supplement the work of the University in its own special departments.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

15. The Faculty of Arts and Science would for the present work on the lines of the Faculties in these subjects in the existing Universities. The cost of these departments will depend upon the number of Chairs which we can establish and the subjects of study that we propose to take up. There is a great demand for technical education in connection with the Hindu University. That, however, is a branch of instruction which can swallow up any amount of money. The Maharaja of Jodhpur has given Rs. 24,000 a year for a Professor in some technical subject, and I think it may be possible to inaugurate the study of some special branch of technical education. This will come under the heading "Applied Science" for the present to be expanded into a Faculty of Technology later on.

The Faculty of Law will be practically self-supporting. We will have to specialise in Hindu Law and its study from original sources.

16. The Hon. Rai Pandit Sunder Lal Bahadur in his letter to me says: "In the scheme which I outlined in a note prepared by me last year I indicated my views, though necessarily on a limited scale. The cost of running the University apart from its tuitional side was to be met from examination fees such as the existing Universities levy. I do not know whether the Government will be prepared to allow us hold a Matriculation Examination in various centres and recognised schools as the existing universities do. I shall like very much to know how far the Government will be inclined to accede to the suggestions made by us in our letter to the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, dated the 25th October, 1912, which you submitted to Sir Harcourt Butler on behalf of the Society. If the Government in view of the financial position explained by me above considers that we have made out a sufficient case for asking for legislation in the ensuing cold weather, I will be very glad as soon as the rains set in to undertake to draft the Constitution of the University and its Statutes and Regulations and to shipshape them, during the High Court Vacation for submission to the Government to form the basis of discussion. The fundamental points could be settled by personal discussion whenever necessary.

17. I shall be very glad to come and see you in Simla in the second week of May.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) RAMESWAR SINGH.

SIR H. BUTLER'S LETTER.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler replied as follows on June 2nd.

My Dear Maharajah Bahadur,—I have to thank you for your letter of 28th April, 1913, in which you explain your extact financial position and suggest for my consideration and advice the steps that might now be taken to bring into existence the Hindu University at an early date. I regret that I am not yet in a position to indicate the lines on which the constitution of the University should be framed. The matter is still under consideration, and a reference to the Secretary of State is necessary, nor am I in a position to make any statement as to finance. I would, however, point out that the figure of 50 lakhs attributed to Mr. Sharp was only a rough estimate of the capitalised value of the recurring expenditure probably required to conduct an University of a thousand students, and did not include capital expenditure. Also the Hindu College was valued at 27 not 14 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT'S CONDITIONS.

But I note your desire to go ahead with the preparation of a scheme, and it will perhaps be of some assistance to you to know the conditions the fulfilment of which the Government of India regard as precedent to the introduction of any scheme. These are (1) that a suitable site be provided, (2) that the Central Hindu College be ransferred to the University, (3) that a sum of 50 lakhs must be collected (in this amount may be included the capitalised value of the property mentioned in paragraph 6 of your letter and the perpetual grants mentioned in paraprагh 9 of your letter, provided the documentary title is satisfactory in the case of the latter and possession of the property has been made over in the case of the former), (4) that the Constitution of the University proceed on lines to be indicated to you hereafter, (5) that a committee appointed for the purchase report that the Central Hindu College is fit to be developed into a residential and teaching university.

Should progress be as satisfactory as you consider that you have reason to hope, I shall be very glad to meet the Hon. Rai Bahadur Pandit Sunder Lal during the High Court vacation. The Secretary of State as you are aware, has reserved full discretion in regard to every detail of any scheme that may eventually be laid before him.

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) HARCOURT BUTLER.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice.)

Yesterday the Chief Justice presided at the sitting of the Insolvency Court as Commissioner and disposed of the following petitions in insolvency among others.

SOLICITOR'S INSOLVENCY.

RE NUSSERWANJI MANCHERJI CAMA.—Mr. H. Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Company, Solicitors, appeared on behalf of the Mercantile Bank and prayed that Mr. Cama, an enrolled solicitor of the Bombay High Court, might be adjudged an insolvent.

Mr. Cama was indebted to the Bank to the extent of Rs. 21,905 being the balance of a decree passed against him in a suit.

His Lordship granted the prayer.

RE JOHARMAL VELORAM.—Mr. Kapadia applied for an extension of the interim order of a fortnight granted at the last sitting of the Court by Mr. Justice Shah. Counsel said that the extension granted was insufficient. The opposing creditor lived at Karachi and had not taken any steps in the matter.

The usual extension was granted.

RE GULAM ALI MOHIDDIN.—Mr. Kapadia applied for two months' extension on behalf of his client as his leg was broken and he was not able to proceed with his petition.

The prayer was granted.

RE FRAMJI MERWANJI MISTRY.—Mr. Motiwala prayed that the client might be discharged. It was urged that Mr. Mistry carried on business in cream on an extensive scale and his agent at Rangoon had committed heavy defalcations. The agent was prosecuted and punished.

Mr. Mistry was discharged.

RE VITHALDAS SUNDERDAS THAKUR.—The petitioner, an old man appeared in person. His petition had been presented some years ago. He said he had been ailing and produced certificates to that effect from his medical advisers. He wanted protection order as he wanted to undergo an operation.

The Court: Two years ago you got an extension on the plea of your undergoing an operation.

The petitioner explained that he was then too ill to undergo an operation.

His Lordship granted two months' interim order.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION ORDERED.

RE JEHANGIR FRAMJI BHUMGARA.—Mr. Thakkar, who appeared for an opposing creditor, applied for the public examination of the insolvent on the strength of two affidavits put in by his client. His client lived in Benares and came to Bombay when he heard of the insolvent's petition. Mr. Thakkar further stated that the insolvent misrepresented the facts to the Official Assignee and obtained the report which could not be allowed.

Mr. Kapadia for the insolvent stated that under rule 120 of the Insolvency Act his client was entitled to a notice of seven days from the opposing creditor and that notice was not served in the present case. The opposing creditor had five weeks' time since the filing of the petition and had sufficient time to proceed in the matter. Under the circumstances he prayed for a discharge and opposed Mr. Thakkar's application.

His Lordship disallowed Mr. Kapadia's contention and ordered public examination of the insolvent.

RE MAHOMED MUNIM MAHOMED MUNSHI.—Mr. P. L. Thakkur, Advocate, appeared for the insolvent and prayed for his discharge. The petitioner was a Urdu school teacher earning about Rs. 6 or 7 per mensem. He fell in bad company and borrowed about Rs. 200 but his debts now amounted to more than Rs. 2,000. He had to pay large sums of money to Marwaris on penalty bonds.

His Lordship suspended the discharge for one year.

DISCHARGES.

The following discharges were granted:—Sheikh Oosman Shaik Joa Patfi; Mewji Karamsi Shah; Samuel Anthony Goddin and Amir Juga Sheik.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL BENCH.

RIOTING WITH MURDER.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah.)

EMPEROR *v.* NAGAYYA.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal of Nagayya and 11 others, four of whom were sentenced to death and the rest to transportation for life by Mr. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Bijapur.

Mr. H. Campbell, with Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar, pleader, appeared for the appellants and Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The appellants were charged with rioting near the village Mudpalgiri in Bhagalpore taluka of Bijapur district, on the night of 10th and 17th February and with the murder of one Sidappa. It appeared that Siddapa, his brother, and brother-in-law were passing the night in the field. The accused went there and made a brutal and murderous attack on them with sticks and a hatchet. As a result Sidappa was killed. The motive alleged was that the accused had several petty grievances against the deceased and his brother.

The learned Sessions Judge found them all guilty, but sentenced only four, who were elderly persons, to death and the rest, all youths of not more than 22 years of age, were transported for life. In his opinion the older accused were the instigators of the crime.

After hearing counsel for both sides their Lordships said whether the differentiation of punishment decided upon by the Sessions Judge could be supported or not, their Lordships were of opinion that the guilt of each accused could not be apportioned according to their respective age. Their Lordships therefore reduced the death sentence passed on four of the accused to that of transportation for life. The appeal of those transported for life was dismissed.

AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Bombay Committee for Ahmednagar Famine Relief 1913 has received the following further contributions towards their fund:—

Previous Total, Rs. 55,065-2-9; Ahmednagar Famine Relief Committee, Poona, (second instalment), Rs. 2,000; A Parsee sympathiser, Bombay, 1,001; Collections below Rs. 5 collected at Nasik, Rs. 135-4; The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Sholapur, Rs. 106; Through Mr. B. R. Lalit collected at Yadgiri, (G. I. P. Ry.), Rs. 90; Mr. C. M. Baker, Collector, Nasik, Rs. 50; The staff of the Bombay Gas Co., Rs. 34-2; Mr. Balasaheb Raje Bahadur, Nasik, Rs. 31; The Bombay Gas Company, Rs. 30; Mr. Panaklin, Baluchistan, (Quetta), Rs. 29-11; Mr. Budhmal Kevalchand, Nasik, Rs. 25; Mr. G. H. Hardikar, Nasik, Rs. 25; Collections below Rs. 5 through Mr. D. G. Chawak, Rs. 21-12; Mr. Vithaldas Karsandas, Kalyan, Rs. 21; Messrs. Balsara and Co., Nasik, Rs. 21; Mr. R. Trimalrao, Rs. 20; The Editor Abhyudaya, Allahabad, Rs. 18; Mr. F. Chaplin, Manchester, Rs. 13-12; Mr. D. Healy, Nasik, Mr. M. C. Kelkar, Nasik, Mr. N. P. Patankar Nasik, Mr. G. V. Pradhan, Nasik, Messrs. Ardesir and Sons, Nasik, and Mr. Shankar Ganesh Phadake, Kalyan, Rs. 15 each; Mr. Babu Rukmanand H. Saw, Moulmein, Burma, Rs. 11; Mr. Babu Bhagawandas R. Bahadur Moulmein, Burma, Rs. 11; Mr. Adamji Lakhamnaji, Bombay, Lala Nathamalram Raghavji, Bombay, Mr. Heptulla Abdually, Bombay, Mr. Motibhai Laxmidas, Bombay, Messrs. Ratilal Ambashankar, Bombay, Mr. Chaturbhuj Govindji, Bombay, Mr. Harjivandas Dharsi, Bombay, Mr. Shriram, Nasik, Mr. Kuvarji Bhimji, Nasik, Mr. Heptulla Habibulla, Nasik, Mr. Sahebram Harbheram Nasik, Mr. Govind Balvant Pradhan, Thana, Mr. Ibrahim Isnfally Bombay, Mr. Haji Kasam Hajissa, Bombay, Messrs. Chhaganlal and Co., Bombay, Mrs. Gangabai, widow of Mr. N. B. Manadik, Bombay, and Mr. Mohmedally Shamsuddin, Bombay, Rs. 10 each; Through Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai, Bombay, Messrs. Narbadashankar Dayal, Bombay, Mr. V. G. Rede, Nasik, Mr. V. B. Bhumal Nasik, Mr. N. K. Patil Nasik, Mr. A. K. Risbud, Nasik Mr. P. V. Sathe, Nasik, Mr. Y. M. Karnik, Nasik, Mr. K. G. Raje, Nasik, Mr. B. A. Parekh, Nasik, Mr. Devji Morarji, Nasik, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Nasik, Mr. Rasulbhai Hasanji, Nasik, Mr. Shrotrachand Lalchand, Nasik, Mr. D. M. Shete, Nasik, Mr. R. H. Madan, Mr. D. P. Vaidya, Vakil, Thana, Mr D. M. Gupte Vakil, Thana, Rao Saheb V. H. Thakur Mamlatdar, Kalyan, Mr. Babu Joharimal Khemaka Saw, Moulmein, Burma, Mr. Babu Balmukund Laxmanrayan Moulmein, Burma, and Mr. Babu Shivdutrai Saravji Saw, Moulmein, Burma, Rs. 5 each; Collections below Rs. 5, Rs. 7; total rupees 59,170-11-9.

Subscriptions are to be sent to the Secretaries of the Bombay Committee for Ahmednagar Famine Relief Fund, to their office address, which is C/O Morarji Gokuldas and Co., Tamrind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

A CANARESE PLAY.

On Tuesday, the Kanara Saraswati Vilas Dramatic Amateurs at the Ripon Theatre, Falkland Road, gave their second performance Sati Sadarama, the first play stated by them being Prabhavati Durbar.

The heroine Sadarama manages to escape from all her wayfairing lovers and in a man's garb manages to escape from all her wayfairing lovers and in a man's garb and comes to a kingdom where she is choultry for all mendicants and bhairoultry for all mendicants and bhairagees, and as chance has it, all her wayfairing lovers come there and gaze at the picture of Sadarma that is being hung over in the choultry. Each one begins to manifest his own expressions of love. All of them one by one are arrested at their peculiar behaviour towards the picture. Later on in the day the true lover of Sadarama by name Rajamarthanda, now in the garb of an itinerant, seeing the picture being to pity it. On his being asked by the watch ailed him so much, he recalls all the past incidents that separated him from Sadarama. Then he is taken to the king, those arrested also being brought over there. On a through investigation, the king finding that the last named is her own true lover reveals herself before them all, to the astonishment of everybody present. At last Rajamarthanda is crowned King and Sadarama Queen.

The play was most successfully and creditably played by the Amateurs in the Canarese Language before a large Bombay audience.

BURNT TO DEATH.

Manibai, a Hindu woman aged about 20, died at the Sir J. J. Hospital yesterday from injuries received by her being severely burnt about her body. It appears that the deceased was boiling water on a lighted sigree when her clothes accidently caught fire and burnt her.

CHILDREN *make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.*

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazee charged Dipchand Hirachand, a Hindu lad aged about thirteen years with the theft of Rs 40 the property of his brother Uttamchand.

The evidence showed that the boy after committing the theft disappeared and was arrested on the evening of the 2nd instant by his neighbour with Rs. 32 in his possession.

The complainant asked the Court to send the boy to the Reformatory as he had fallen in bad company.

His Worship said he would give the accused a chance and sentenced him to receive six cuts on his hands.

TRACING A THEFT.

POLICE RAID ON BHAMTAS' LODGINGS.

On the 27th May last, a complaint was made to the police that a parcel containing 300 sovereigns was stolen from a Marwari who was proceeding towards Kalbadevie Post Office to send it up-country.

The police began their enquiries and on Thursday night they raided a house at Chinchpokle in which Bhamtas were living and arrested several of them. In consequence of a statement made by them they visited a house in 2nd. Kamatipura Lane and succeeded in recovering forty seven sovereigns from beneath a floor. Enquiries are still in progress.

LECTURES ON "FIRST AID" AND "HOME HYGIENE."

Dr. K. S. Katrak will under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Centre of St. John Ambulance Association, deliver lectures on "First aid to the Injured", at the premises of the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, opposite Bhatia Bagh, Bori Bandar Junction, Fort, from next Sunday the 8th June, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

The course consists of a series of about eight interesting Lectures illustrated with Skeletons, Charts, Diagrams, etc., on anatomy and physiology, circulatory, respiratory, and nervous systems, fractures, drowning, poisons, etc., lasting an hour from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m (S. T.), on every Sunday. No fees are charged. Gentlemen intending to join this Class, which lasts for only two months, are requested to see Mr. Darasha Nasarvanji Marker, Honorary Secretary, at the said School Premises, on Sunday next, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.).

Lectures on "Home Hygiene" will commence from the same date between 4 and 5 p.m. (S.T.), and holders of "First Aid" certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association intending to join the class are also requested to see the Honorary Secretary, at the above address.

These Classes are open to gentlemen of all communities.

DOGS IN BELGIUM.

DELIVERING MILK IN STREETS.

Why should not the dog be encouraged in his friendship with man? enquires a writer to the "Daily Chronicle." The horse and the dog are closest to us in friendship, and just now Belgium has installed a team of dog-drawers of guns. Belgium has always utilised her dogs for purposes of draught; and I think I have never seen so jolly dogs as the Belgian ones who draw the little commercial carts through the streets of Ghent, delivering milk and other commodities.

We have harnessed the horse to our purposes, but we have deprived the other friend of man of his delight in tugging at a load. Have you never led a chow on a chain, or tried to take any of his half-wild compeers for a walk? His mad desire is to tug—to get ahead, as every Arctic explorer knows as well as many London dog owners. Why should not the London dog be given the privilege of pulling a milk-cart? At present he would be arrested at the first attempt.

SAYINGS OF PROFESSOR SAINTSBURY.

Here are some sayings of Professor Saintsbury in the course of a lecture in Edinburgh University on the relation between history and literature as studies: "Milton has usually been thought a great poet." "History says to Literature, 'Mind your manner'; Literature says to History, 'Mind your matter.'" "Fact and date knowledge are indispensable." "You can get a little history even from Macaulay." "Place literature first—'In the beginning was the *Word*.'" "The muses are not handmaids to each other: they are sisters; and history was, and is—though it is sometimes forgotten—a muse."

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER ROBBED.

Mr. A. H. Whyte, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., has reported to the police the theft of his gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 330, early yesterday morning from his bedroom in his residence at Marine Lines.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the most medicine because they cure quickly, save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. CADELL.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday at the Municipal Offices. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Committee, was in the chair.

The Chairman at the outset congratulated Mr. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, upon the distinction of C.I.E. conferred upon him by His Majesty. No distinction, Mr. Chinoy remarked, was ever more richly deserved and they all felt most gratified that the valuable services of their able and energetic Commissioner in various spheres were graciously recognised. Mr. Cadell was in the midst of a bright and active public service career and he hoped this honour was the forerunner of still higher honours to come. Mr. Chinoy, on behalf of himself and all members of the Committee, wished Mr. Cadell a long life with happiness to enjoy this and many other honours to come.

Mr. James Macdonald thought that Mr. Cadell deserved a higher honour that the one conferred on him.

Mr. Cadell, in acknowledging the compliments, remarked that C.I.E. was the honour conferred upon all his predecessors. Even Mr. Harvey than whom Bombay had not a better Municipal Commissioner, was not conferred upon a higher title. He thought the honour was more to the post than to the man. He was very grateful for the honour done to him for what little things he had done. If his administration was successful it was due to the support and encouragement received by him from the Corporation. He thanked Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy for the kind words he spoke about him.

The Committee then proceeded with the business before them.

Tenders for Tansa Mains.

The Commissioner reported that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of cast iron pipes, special castings, sluice valves, venturi meters, etc., required in connection with the duplication of the Tansa Main, the following tenders have been received:—

Supply of C. I. Pipes, etc., for 24 inches Queens' Road, Main etc.—(1) Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Rs. 1,54,485-3-0.; (2) Messrs. The Universal Agency Co., Rs. 1,67,072-1-6; (3) Messrs. Macbeth Brothers, Rs. 1,76,7321-8-1.

Supply of 48 inches and 36 inches C. I. Pipes and Special Castings.—(1) Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Rs. 21,88,770-14-0; (2) Messrs. Macbeth Brothers, Rs. 24,72,141-10-11.

Supply of Sluice Valves, Penstocks etc.—(1) Messrs. Macbeth Brothers, Rs. 85,622-0-0; (2) Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Rs. 94,111-5-0.

Supply of 48 inches Venturi, Meters etc.—(1) Messrs. John Fleming and Co., Rs. 14,416-4-0; (2) Messrs. Macbeth Brothers, Rs. 17,872-0-0; (3) Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Rs. 26,545-0-0.

As the tenders of the following firms for the supply of different articles were the lowest, proposed to accept them, subject to the approval of the Standing Committee, to contracts being entered into with the firms at their tendered rates:—

(1) Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., C. I. Pipes for 24 inches Queens' Road Main, Rs. 1,54,485-3-0; (2) Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., 48 inches and 36 inches C. I. Pipes and specials, Rs. 21,88,770-14-0; (3) Messrs. Macbeth Brothers, Sluice Valves, Penstocks etc., Rs. 85,622; and (4) Messrs. John Fleming and Co., 48 inches Venturi meters, Rs. 14,416-4-0.

The cost of the first mentioned supply would be met from the grant of Rs. 2,67,768 for laying an additional outlet main from the Malabar Hill Reservoir along Queen's Road as far as Princess Street, etc., as this work forms part of the work of distributing mains in the City in connection with the Tansa Reduplication Scheme. As regards the other three supplies, the cost would be met from the provisions made for duplicating syphons 1 to 8, raising Tansa Main, and distributing mains in the City.

The Commissioner's request was accepted on certain conditions.

VICTIMS OF HOT WEATHER.

The hot weather this year has been very unusual and within the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning, two deaths of European sea-faring men from heat-stroke were reported.

Tournalian Etianne (38) a Frenchman employed as a cook on S. S Clotshan, was found lying unconscious on the ground just near one of the Victoria Dock gates on Thursday night and was removed to the European General Hospital, where he died yesterday morning from the effects of a sun-stroke.

Another was a seaman on board the S. S. Havraise. This man was engaged in painting a wind screen near the bridge of the ship, when he complained of feeling giddy and a few minutes later fell dead on the deck. Medical examination showed that the man died of heart failure caused by excessive heat.

THE PORTRAIT PAINTER.

CARRYING ON A GREAT NATIONAL TRADITION.

REMINISCENCES OF A FAMOUS ARTIST.

Amid the clash of opinion, critical and captious, on the preponderance of portraiture on its walls that always attends the opening of every Royal Academy, says the "Pall Mall Gazette" the views of a foreign artist of many international distinctions are of more than academic interest.

At the invitation of the editor, Mr. de Laszlo contributes a long feuilleton to the special Whitsuntide issue of the "Neue Freie Presse," in which he summarises his impressions of the part portraiture plays in English social life and history. The Austrian Emperor and Count Berchtold, Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla, the Kaiser and Prince Hohenlohe, King Edward and Mr. Balfour, have been a few among his sitters.

The thing that must strike every foreigner introduced into English society, as distinct from the pure ephemeral world of fashion, is, he thinks, its innate conservatism. In this sense our cult of portraits, and to a certain extent our whole appreciation of art, is founded upon tradition. While the painters of the German-speaking nations were fighting against the enforced restrictions of an artisan guild until well into the eighteenth century, Gottfried Kneller, Pieter Lely, Peter Paul Rubens, and Antony Van Dyck had won their knighthoods and baronetcies at the English Court.

AT CHATSWORTH.

In a description of the art treasures stored in English country houses, Mr. de Laszlo relates the shock of surprise he left when, on the occasion of his first visit to Chatsworth, he found Holbein's great cartoon of Henry VIII., probably the only portrait of him drawn direct from life, confronting him on his way to his bedroom.

On the morrow the Duchess of Devonshire showed him other treasures her house contains—Raffael's cartoons, Michael Angelo's studies for the Sixtine Chapel, Rembrandt's sketches, Da Vinci's cartoons. "But what enhanced my delight at their sight was to note the reverence which my hostess, herself educated in the atmosphere of the Lansdowne House and Bowood collections, showed for these priceless things, without a thought for the incalculable material value they represented. One left assured they were in safe keeping."

On another occasion when he had the honour to accompany Queen Mary from Welbeck on the visit she paid to Hardwick Hall, he found a little daughter of the Cecils gazing with wondering eyes at a portrait of the great Lord Burghley on the walls. "It is this strange sense of continuity and premanence that impresses the artists, and is at once his incitement and inspiration. He feels an honoured and welcomed guest in this country because a long succession of artist ancestors have prepared his welcome for him."

LINKING THE AGES.

Thus, painting Lady Fitzwilliam at Wentworth Wodehouse, Van Dyck's great picture of Stafford and his secretary, one of his few portraits that reflects the gravity of the times, furnished the background for his portrait. When he was painting the picture of her little son, the child was playing with a rattle that had figured in a picture by Van Dyck of an infant ancestor. "What a stimulus to the painter to give the best that is in him. You feel you are permitted to contribute your mite, according to the capacity of your powers, to the continuity of great traditions.

"Nor is the sense of the historical message of the portrait confined only to a few great and wealthy families. It is rooted deep in the national character. When his fellows wish to honour one of their number who has distinguished himself in political or official life, as the chairman of a hospital, or the head of some commercial enterprise, they present him with his "presentation" portrait to hang in his own drawing-room or in the board room in, for example, the habit in which he has lived and worked."

NOBLE SIR,

The faners off my friendes you have so transmitted unto me, as the longer I looke on them, the more I thinke them Nature and nott Arte. Itt is nott my error alone; iff it bee a disease, itt be epidemicall, for sutch be your powre and hath your hande on the Eyes of Mankinde—Next the blessinge of your Companye and Sweetness of Conuersation the greateste hapiness weare to bee an Argus or all ouer butt one eye, so itt, or theye, weare euer fixed uppon thatt which we muste call yours. What wantes in judgemente I can suplye with admiration ande 'scape the title off Ignorante since I have the Luck to bee astonish'd in the righte place ande the hapiness to bee patiently.

Your moste
Welbeck this Humble
of feb. Seruant
1636. W. NEWCASTLE.

ARTIST AND LETTER.

To this same sense of the dignity and meaning of portraiture—even of the "presentation" portrait—that obtains in this country the writer attributes a certain spirit of co-operation between the artist and his sitter which he regards as invaluable to enable the painter to give expression to his sister's personality. Thus when he recently undertook to paint a picture of Lady Castlereagh to hang among the Reaburns, Gainsboroughs and Lawrences, in the gallery of Londonderry House, he was delighted to find that on her first visit to his studio his sitter was able to give him her ideas of how she could be best represented to carry on the spirit of a great eighteenth-century portrait gallery. As they rhymed with his, this co-operation on the part of his sitter made his task the more congenial. He has noticed the same trait in many other English-women of birth and breeding. "There is," he adds, "no trace of snobbishness and very little personal vanity, in this; it is due to their trained appreciation of the dignity and historic *raison detre* of portraiture."

Thus in everything that affects his art the portrait painter's lines have fallen in pleasant places in this country, not least by reason of the generous appreciation accorded to his work. The Duke of Portland paid Mr. de Laszio a high compliment when to the Van Dyck, Reynolds, and Lawrence rooms at Welbeck he added another room to be known by hih name, where his portraits of members of the Bentinck family are now hung.

A DUCAL COMPLIMENT.

But a compliment he prizes even more highly was a letter he received from the Duke to convey his thanks for the portrait of his wife. The writer, fearing less modern parlance should lack sufficient courtliness to express his thanks, begged leave to convey them vicariously by enclosing an autograph letter from his ancestor, the loyal Duke of Newcastle, to Van Dyck:—

"It was a very graceful thought," commented the recipient, "for it expresses the ambition that must inspire every protrait painter worth his salt in this country, and is the secret of his impetus and joy in his work—to feel that he is, to the measure of his powers, a link in a great chain stretching back to Rubens and Holbein in the sixteenth century, and the trustee of great traditions which it is his duty to hand down unsullied and uncommercialised to his successors."

LORD ROBERTS AND ETON.

He records with pride that, in his portrait of Lord Roberts, he was chosen to paint the first picture for the "Valhalla," which old Etonians have raised to the memory of their schoolfellows who fell in South Africa.

"I did not want to paint a didactic portrait," Mr. de Laszio once said to me, apropos of this picture. "I wanted to paint the great little man in the simple khaki kit he wore in South Africa. But I had to be on my guard, for while I was at work on it I could not help remembering that it was to be hung where future generations of Englishmen might, by gazing at it, learn from his career their greatest lessons of the duties and the sacrifices they owe their country."

DIVORCE GRANTED TO KING'S WIDOW.

STORIES OF A SECRET ROYAL WEDDING.

On May 8, the Civil Tribunal of the Siene granted a divorce to Baroness Vaughan, the morganatic wife of the late King Leopold, who married M. Emil Durrieux in August 1910.

She started divorce proceedings in 1911, but after some time withdrew her suit. Recently she lodged a new suit.

The Boroness Vuaghan is now 31 years of age, and is described as a woman of unusual beauty. She is of humble origin, and at one time studied with a view of going on the stage. Her first husband is said to have been a gardener in the service of King Leopold.

It was in 1900 that the King first met her, and she accompanied him at his invitation to Germany and to the south of France. She became a baroness in 1905.

There have been strange stories of her secret marriage to King Leopold, one being that the couple were driven in a motor-car to a little Franciscan chapel near the Italian frontier and that the ceremony took place there. The general belief, however, is that it took place at Laeken during the King's final illness.

King Leopold supplied her with a sumptuous villa on the Riviera.

SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL.

The Shakespeare Festival was brought to a successful close at Stratford-on-Avon during the mail week, when a crowded house welcomed Miss Violet Vanbrugh, who played Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing" to Mr. Benson's Benedick.

Miss Prudence Bourchier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bourchier made her début in the play as page to Don Pedro, and had an encouraging reception. A large number of floral tributes were presented to the company, and speeches were made by Mr. Benson and Mr. Flower, chairman of the Memorial Governors, the whole audience linking arms and singing "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is proposed to start a Philatelic Society in Karachi.

Mr. H. R. Tickoll, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, North-West Frontier Province, will succeed Mr. Harriott as Chief Engineer, in the Central Provinces.

Mr. Muirhead, Agent, South Indian Railway Company, interviewed at Colombo, said that Railway connection between India and Ceylon will be opened in January 1914.

During the week ending the 24th May the North-Western Railway carried down to Karachi for export 21,049 tons of seeds and grains and 60,725 tons of wheat.

The Committee of the Royal Calcutta Golf Club have appointed Mr. Stephen Wilkinson to act as Superintending Architect during the erection of the new Club House at Tollygunge.

A St. John's Ambulance course of instructions in first aid for ladies will commence at Viceregal lodge on Tuesday, 17th June. The instructors will be Colonel Roberts and Majore Blackham.

The Massuzai tribesmen who gave trouble last year by harbouring the Khost outlaws and holding Hindus to ransom have recently paid up a fine of Rs. 3,500 and given pledge of good behaviour.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club have decided not to produce the "Girl in the Taxi" as the first musical play of the season. "The Areadians" will probably be substituted and put on towards the end of June.

The number of joint stock companies registered in the United Provinces in the official year 1912-13 was 21, one less than in the previous year. Of these, 8 were "banking and loan" companies against 4 in 1911-12.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed Mr. Aubrey Paul Cox, B. A. (Cantab), M. A. (New Zealand), to the Indian Educational Service as Professor of History at the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

The Simla Municipal Committee have received a communication from the Punjab Government suggested the imposition of terminal taxes in place of the octroi duty which has been the subject of criticism in recent years. The Committee, however, do not favour any in change in the existing system of municipal taxation.

Sakhutai Joshi, a Chitpavan young woman of 20 who became a widow while she was yet a child and who was supported by Mr. S. N. Pandit, Bar-at-law, Rajkot, and the Social Reform Association, was married a fortnight ago to Mr. Talegaonkar a Deshastha Brahmin, postmaster at Bandnera, drawing Rs. 70 per month, and aged 34.

A Calicut correspondent says:—Under instructions from military authorities at Wellington, Private Seamen, of the regiment stationed there, has been arrested by the Calicut police and placed in custody at West-hill on a charge of desertion. He had obtained leave to go to Bangalore to consult a dentist and appears to have gone to Calicut to be married.

The proposals of the Marwar durbar in connection with the proposed new direct broad gauge railway between Karachi and Delhi have just been forwarded to the Government of India. It is understood that, before any decision as to the exact alignment is arrived at, the views of all parties whose interests are affected will be very carefully considered.

The Government of Madras has resolved with regard to the diet of prisoners, that, in view of the fact that the individual consumption of salt is greater in that Presidency than in any other part of India to increase the half ounce of salt now given by a quarter of an ounce, which will give Madras prisoners 5½ ounces of salt a week of 7 days, instead of 3½.

The trustees of the Buddha Relics fund, Mandalay, acknowledge the receipt of a sum of over twenty thousand rupees in response to the appeal made early in the year, to defray the cost of the enshrinement of the relics at Mandalay Hill. This amount will be considerably increased with the receipt of several more lists from different parts of the Burma province.

The returns of the gross earnings of Indian railways for the period from the 1st April to the 17th May present some curious features. Thus the broad-guage sections of the Bombay-Baroda line show an increase of 6½ lakhs, but the narrow-gauge sections are four lakhs less. The East India Railway's earnings are much the saome as last year's while the Burma lines show the great improvement of 3¾ lakhs.

The death is announced of Babu Mani Mohan Mozumdar at Calcutta. He was a senior assistant in the Office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and had been confidential clerk to several Private Secretaries for the last 25 years. He had been attached to the staff of His Majesty the King-Emperor during his tour in India. In recognition of this services he was awarded a medal and a certificate by Sir Walter Lawrence the chief of His Majesty's staff.

A Karachi telegram says:—In persuance of resolutions passed at a general meeting with Seth Abdoolla Haji Zakaria in the chair, the Cutchi Memon Debating Society of Karachi have requested all the different railway administrations to grant half fare concession rates to pilgrims of all classes to Ajmere during the great annual fair to be held shortly in memory of the Mahomedan Saint, Khwaja Moinuddeen Chisti Saheb.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

THE ARMENIAN PROVINCES.

HOW REFORM MUST COME.

A question which is most preoccupying the Imperial Ottoman Government after the question of peace is that of reforms in the Anatolian provinces of the Empire writes the Constantinople correspondent of the "Morning Post":—This question has long been under consideration at the Sublime Porte, and it now appears to have been taken seriously in hand. The Government has not only decided upon the appointment of a special reform Commission, but also upon the engagement of foreign advisers. People in general are sceptical as to whether the reforms projected by the Government, well-intentioned as they may be, will give the desired result, and in this connection it is not out of place to note the views on the subject of an Armenian personage who has held many high official positions, and who has a deep knowledge of Turkish affairs in general and of Armenian affairs in particular.

"In order to speak of reform," said this gentleman, "one must already have something to go on—one must first of all suppose the existence of a 'from.' Unfortunately, in the provinces in question, not to say the whole country, the present regime cannot be considered as a 'form' of Government. The system of vilayets subdivided into mutessarifates, kaimakates, and mudiriets is unpractical and does not answer its purpose. There are, it is true, a great number of officials and mejiliss (councils), but the proper authority necessary to govern and administer a country does not exist. How is it possible for a Kaimakam, who has to administer a district of which some points are situated at six or seven days' distance from the chief town, and where there are no means of communication, to do his duty properly? For the maintenance of public order he only disposes of about twenty gendarmes. If a crime is committed the plaintiff has to travel at least two days in order to find a gendarme, and the gendarme has to get instructions from headquarters before taking any steps to discover the criminal. The result is that in nine cases out of ten criminals escape arrest. If the Government seriously intends to improve the situation in the Asiatic provinces it must first of all establish the authority which to-day does not exist.

To atain this end it must suppress the Valis and Mudirs and increase the number of Mutessarifs and Kaimakams. A Vali does nothing but transmit to the Mutessarifs the orders received from the Ministry of the Interior. It would be infinitely more practical if the Ministry corresponded directly with the Mutessarifs. As for the Mudirs, considering that they dispose neither of a public force nor of money, they have hardly any *raison de'ebre*. The first measure of all to be adopted must be to increase the number of Kaimakams and to reduce the area of the districts under their jurisdiction. Tea Kaimakams should be placed under the orders of a Mutessarif, and with an active surveillance on the part of the central Administration the required from of government for the provinces would be obtained.

"The nationality and religion of the Government officials are matters of secondary consideration. The pitiable condition of the provinces to-day is not so much due to the inefficiency of the officials as to the defectiveness of the Government organisation. When a proper form of provincial Government has been established it will be possible to introduce reforms, but not before."

Questioned about the agrarian question, which has been the cause of so much strife between Armenians and Kurds, the Armenian gentleman I am quoting said:

"This is a complex question. Firstly, there is the agrarian question *ab origine*, and the agrarian question arising out of contested lands which only dates back about fifteen years. The *ab origine* question is one which only an iron hand could solve. The Kurds consider that the land belonges to them by feudal right and that the Armenian cultivators are nothing more than serfs compelled to pay the *hafir* tax. As for the other agrarian question, it is the outcome of the Kurds confisoating lands abandoned by emigrants after the massacres.

tional questions about which so much has been said and written, the Armenians' demands are practically similar to those of the Arabs, who have partially gained their cause. The Armenians demand the introduction of the Armenian and Kurdish languages in the tribunals and the absolute liberty of instruction in the national schools. The Government is trying through its school inspectors to combat propaganda, but if it satisfied the legitimate desiderata of the people the propaganda would disappear automatically.

"With regard to the alleged foreign agitation, it has never existed in Armenia. The Armenians work for their own interests and not for those of foreigners. If neighbouring countries try to derive some benefit opt of the difficulties created by the present unsatisfactory situation, that is no fault of the Armenians. If the Government takes measures for ensuring the welfare of the people no malcontents will be left to play into the hands of foreign agitators, who will no longer find a field to exercise their intrigues."

DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS.

NEW SANITARY SERVICE.

The following Government Resolution No. 4090, dated the 28th May 1913, regarding the scheme for the appointment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to municipalities is published for general information:—

"In 1908 the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to consider and report on the scheme of the Government of India for improving the sanitary services in India. The report of the Committee included a detailed scheme for the appointment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to municipalities according to a scale based on considerations of population and income. In view, however, of the considerable financial liability which the scheme, as then propounded, would have imposed on these bodies the Bombay Government were not at the time prepared to press its adoption upon them. Since then, however, the Imperial Government have, in their letter No. 2095* (Sanitary), dated the 10th November 1911, offered, subject to certain conditions, to bear half the cost of the entertainment of the Health Officers appointed under the scheme, while this Government, in its Resolution No. 3697, dated the 12th June 1912, has agreed to bear one-third of the remaining cost in the case of Health Officers, and the same proportion of the entire cost in the case of Sanitary Inspectors. The share of the cost devolving on the municipalities which accept the scheme will thus be one third, as regards Health Officers and two-thirds in the case of Sanitary Inspectors. This liberal measure of assistance will, it is believed, place the adoption of the scheme within the financial reach of most of the municipalities to which it is applicable, and the Governor in Council desires, therefore, that these bodies should now be asked to proceed as early as practicable to its practical consideration with a view to the formulation of definite proposals for its application to their respective requirements.

"2. The circumstances in which the scheme is applicable and the conditions to which the grant of Government assistance thereto is subject are embodied in the several decisions recorded in Government Resolutions. Nos. 3697 and 2161, dated the 12th June 1912 and the 15th March 1913, respectively, but it will be convenient to recite them afresh in a succinct and compendious form.

"3. The scheme applies to municipal towns having a minimum population of 20,000 souls, and for its purposes these towns are divided into three classes, as shown under, according to their population and income. The following is the scale of appointments applicable to the several classes:—

Class I. Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona.

Class II. Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Broach, Hubli, Sholapur, Bandra, Ahmednagar, Dhulia.

Class III. Nadiad, Godhra, Nasik, Satara, Pandharpur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gadag, Viramgam.

Class I.—Medical Officer of Health, 1st class, and one Sanitary Inspector for every 25,000 of the population.

Class II.—Medical Officer of Health, 2nd class, and one Sanitary Inspector for every 25,000 of the population.

Class III.—One Sanitary Inspector for every 25,000 of the population.

"4. Medical Officers of Health of the first class will be required to possess a registrable medical qualification and, for the present and until proper arrangements exist in India for post graduate study, a British diploma in public health. The question of the acceptance in lieu of the latter qualification of a diploma of Bachelor of Hygiene or of Doctor of Hygiene of the University of Bombay is under consideration.

"In the case of Health Officers of the second class the possession of a degree of M.B., B.S. will be a necessary qualification, and selected candidates will be required to undergo a nine months' course in hygiene and a three months' course in epidemiology according to the syllabus† approved in Government Resolution No. 2161, dated the 15th March 1913.

"Sanitary Inspectors, including those already in municipal employ, will be required to obtain a certificate of sanitation after attendance at the sanitary surveyors' class held in Bombay.

"5. The rates of pay fixed for Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors are as follows:—

Health Officers.

	Rs.
First class	300—20—500.
Second class	150—10—300.

(Subject to enhancement in special cases.)

Sanitary Inspectors.

	Rs.
Sanitary Inspectors under a Health Officer	50 plus 10.
Sanitary Inspectors in sole charge	75 plus 20.

(These rates represent the minimum admissible under the scheme.)

"All Health Officers, without exception, are to be debarred from engaging in private practice.

"6. The following conditions are imposed in the matter of the appointment, punishment and dismissal of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors maintained under the present scheme:—

(a) The appointment of Health Officers is in all cases subject to the approval of Government.

(b) In the case of city municipalities no Health Officer shall, have with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, be suspended or punished by fine, except by the votes of three-fourths of the whole number of councillors.

(c) In the case of municipalities other than city municipalities no Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector shall be dismissed, suspended or punished by fine except with the sanction of the Commissioner.

(d) All bills for the payment of the Government contribution towards the cost of Sanitary Inspectors shall be countersigned by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner who must be satisfied that the Sanitary Inspectors in respect of whom payment is claimed are duly qualified men and have worked efficiently during the past year.

"7. The Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions should be requested to direct Collectors to notify to the Presidents of the municipalities within their respective charges the terms on which, as above stated, Government are prepared to contribute towards the entertainment of sanitary officers, and to invite them to submit proposals accordingly.

"8. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India propse to make an assignment from Imperial revenues amounting to Rs. 20,000 to assist local bodies in this Presidency in introducing the scheme set forth above."

OLYMPIC TOURNAMENT.

"RESTORATION" PAGEANT.

Revised arrangements for the spectacular feature of the forthcoming Royal Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia have been made with a view to extending considerably its scope. The general idea of the scheme as originally proposed was a pageant of the Restoration, with a representation of the period of "The Interregnum" as an opening, and the entry of Charles II. into Whitehall as a climax. Sir Mark Sykes, M.P., and Mr. E. T. Sanders, the authors and producers of the spectacle, have now planned an addition in the shape of a professional prologue entitled "The Commonwealth; Cromwell's triumph, 1643-58."

From end to end of the arena will march a procession illustrative of the victories and apotheosis of the great Lord Protector. It will be headed by a squadron of Cromwell's own "Ironsides," followed by trumpeters and drummers. Then will come standard-bearers, each carrying a banner symbolising one or other of the battles in which the Cromwellian forces were victorious. These will be succeeded by a triumphal car, with a bust of the Lord Protector in the centre, surrounded by a group representing a soldier and sailor of the period, Milton writing his famous despatch, and Britannia. The car will be followed by Commonwealth heralds bearing the Protector's banner, spurs, gauntlets, sword, and other appurtenances. Another group of standard-bearers will march next, and the procession will be brought up by a squadron of Hazlerigg's famous regiment of "Lobsters," so called because of their distinctive black armour.

RESTORATION HISTORY.

In the series of tableaux which follow, historical accuracy will be observed, with a due regard to the picturesque. The first scene is "The Interregnum," and in this will be represented a typical seventeenth century crowd. Apprentices, old soldiers in mourning for Cromwell, bakers, butchers, watermen, country gentlemen, Puritans, huntsmen, sailors, and a host of others will mingle in a throng characteristic of the streets of contemporary London. The indignation of this mixed assembly is aroused by the arrest of several participants in the "fun of the fair."

In the second scene the wrath of the populace is kindled afresh by the entry of soldiers under General Monck, who, by order of the "Rump," proceed to break down the City gates because the City had refused to pay taxes levied by what it regarded as the unlawful Assembly at Westminster. In a third scene the Lord Mayor remonstrates with Monck, who, after pointing out that he has only acted under orders, signs, amid great and general rejoicing, for a "Free Parliament."

The finale will be a gorgeous pageant, showing the entry of Charles II. into Whitehall accompanied by his two brothers, General Monck, the Lord Mayor, and other dignitaries. An imposing array of military will escort the restored Monarch, and "trainbands" will help to line the "streets" through which the Royal procession makes triumphal progress.

In all the scenes the military aspects of the whole period will be illustrated graphically and precisely. General Monck himself will be a prominent figure, appropriate to the fact that his corps formed the nucleus of the Royal Army. His Regiment of Foot, now the Coldstream Guards, will be represented by Coldstreamers of to-day.

An added interest to the pageant will be given by the fact that some well-known people will appear in historical roles. Charles II., for instance, will be represented by Capt. the Hon. F. E. Guest, M.P., and the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P., will take the part of the Duke of York, who afterwards came to the throne as James II.

Dublin Trades and Labour Council have decided by a large majority to exclude all reporters of the "Capitalist" Press from its meetings.

KING ALFONSO.

HIS VISIT TO PARIS.

SUGGESTED FRANCO-SPANISH ALLIANCE.

King Alfonso, who reached Madrid on May 11, is highly satisfied with his visit to Paris, writes the Madrid correspondent of the "Morning Post." His Majesty was received at the station by, among others, members of the Royal Family. A large crowd of people warmly cheered him as he proceeded to the Palace, and again when, with Queen Victoria Eugenie and the Royal children, he appeared on a balcony to witness a march past of the garrison. Afterwards bands of people paraded the chief streets, shouting: "Long live the King" and "Long live the Army." The reception of His Majesty by Madrid was, indeed, as enthusiastic as that accorded him in Paris.

In well-informed quarters here it is stated that the favourable impression created by the cordiality extended to King Alfonso in Paris, besides increasing the sympathies between the two countries, may incline the external policy of Spain towards an understanding with France. According to an official declaration M. Poincare will pay a visit to Madrid in October.

The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs declares that the speech delivered by the King at the banquet at the Elysee Palace has produced the best impression in Berlin and London. The brilliant success of His Majesty's visit to Paris strengthens the position of the Premier, who is a strong, and perhaps the only, defender of the visit.

The "Imparcial" states that Spain wants the support of England and France, and that this necessity declines her toward the Entente. The journal adds that a commercial understanding is necessary in order to strengthen the Entente as, although Spanish problems appear to be political, they are really financial in character, so that without a financial understanding no positive result can be obtained. The "Imparcial" concludes thus: "The public feeling produced here by the visit to Paris is favourable to an alliance, but this alliance cannot be the work of the present moment, but must belong to a future which still is not clear."

LAST AMENITIES IN FRANCE.

Before leaving French soil King Alfonso telegraphed to the President of the Republic expressing his gratitude for the reception given him in Paris. M. Poincare, in his reply, assured the King that France would not fail to guard the remembrance of his visit, and would remain deeply grateful to him for his unchanging sympathy. In a telegram to M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Comte de Romanones said: "The Royal visit, by giving expression to the most cordial friendship of France and Spain, will make its influence felt in the economic and political relations of the two countries." M. Pichon, in his reply, said: "I associate myself fully with what you have so kindly said concerning the economic and political relations of France and Spain, which will be drawn more closely together by the visit of His Majesty."

WOMAN IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Dr. William Hunter Workman and Mrs. Bullock Workman, who have been away for more than a year exploring the Himalayas, reached Paris in mail week on their way to London, says a "Central News" messaage from Paris. Mrs. Bullock tells the following story of the results of the expedition:—"We left Bombay in April, 1912. Our party included Mr. Grant Peterkin, of London, who took charge of the survey work, and five guides. Our principal work was the exploration of about 900 square miles of new country, including the Great Siachen, or Rose Glacier, in Eastern Karakoram, which was explored and surveyed by us for the first time. This glacier is about 47 miles long and in places two and three-quarter miles wide, being the longest valley glacier in the world outside the Polar regions. We passed six weeks on the ice, and for five weeks we camped at heights varying from six thousand to nineteen thousand feet. "Two new peaks of 21,000ft. altitude were climbed, and the north and west water-parting cols discovered and visited. About forty new peaks were triangulated by the theodolite. Among the peaks first seen and identified as a cluster are those at the head of the Siachen, which the King consented to have called the George Group. The Queen consented to the naming of a peak of the Siachen glacier Mary Peak.

"Twice I narrowly escaped killed. I was walking directly one of the guides when he into a crevasse, and had I been as usual nothing would have my life. Above the Bilaphond we all got nearly killed. Dr. man was in the act of taking tograph when a tremendous avalanche crossed our path near enough to powder us. He caught it with the camera, and it makes one of the most curious photographs on record."

At Copenhagen the eleventh International Conference on Maritime Law was opened at the Landsting building, about 150 delegates being present. After speeches of welcome and a short report on the work of the committee since the last conference, Professor Hagerup, Norwegian Minister, opened a discussion on the London Declaration.

"PUFFING BILLY."

THE TRUE CENTENARY OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.

Mr. H. G. Archer writes in the "Westminster Gazette" of May 13:—

It will be generally admitted that the centenary of the steam locomotive ought not to pass unnoticed, and from the standpoint of the production of the first practical and successful locomotive, that cycle has now precisely arrived. It is just 100 years ago since William Hedley's "Puffing Billy" commenced work at the Wylam Colliery, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and proved itself the first economical substitute for animal power. Of course the locomotive was not the invention of any one mind, but Hedley, whose discoveries were not widely known at the time, was the father of the present system of working locomotives by means of the friction between their own wheels and smooth rails. Although Richard Trevithick had already done this, viz., on the Pen-y-darren Tramroad, near Merthyr, in February, 1804, Hedley was indubitably the first to work up the adhesion of the driving wheels upon a commercial scale. In April 1811 John Blenkinsop, proprietor of the Middleton Colliery, near Leeds, had taken out a patent for increasing the adhesion of the locomotive by gearing it, by means of a pinion, with a stout rack rail along one side of the line of railway. Locomotives on this principle were built by Matthew Murray, of Leeds, and were running upon the Middleton line in August 1812, but they at once exhibited a tendency to tear up the rails. However, the employment of the rack by no means proves Blenkinsop to have been ignorant of the considerable adhesion always existing between a smooth loaded wheel and a smooth rail; it only shows that he, equally with Trevithick and Hedley, understood the insufficiency of the adhesion of light locomotives when worked at full steam power and at slow speeds.

William Hedley was "colliery viewer" to Mr. Christopher Blackett, of Wylam. The latter gentleman in 1809 wrote Trevithick in Cornwall to inquire about his locomotives, as he, like most other colliery proprietors, was growing alarmed at the increasing price of hay and other materials necessary to carry on a colliery, in consequence of the war with France. Trevithick answered that he was too busy to give any assistance. In 1811 the application was renewed, and Trevithick sent one of his engines to Newcastle. It was a very rude machine, and never set to work on the Wylam railway, being subsequently utilised to drive an iron foundry. In the autumn of 1812, when the cost of horse haulage had reached ruinous figures, Blackett decided to employ steam-power on the Wylam line, and it was proposed to relay the track with rack rails, and to use a Blenkinsop locomotive. This scheme was, however, nipped in the bud by the discovery that the expense of laying down a strong rack along the five miles of the Wylam railway would be prohibitive, and there was also Blenkinsop's patent in the way. Blackett then appears to have threatened to shut down the colliery, and with the loss of occupation staring him in the face Hedley's inventive faculties were now thoroughly awakened. Hedley had already given the subject much thought, but down to this date was impregnated with the rack rail idea. Indeed, he had drawn up a specification containing no allusion to the employment of smooth wheels. Rather he states that "where the rail is of iron, with a round or flat surface, I attach or cause teeth or flanges to project from both sides of the wheels, to enter the ground between the stones, sleepers, or rails, so as to prevent the whole from surging or turning on their own axes."

Before embarking upon the construction of a locomotive much upon Trevithick's plan, Hedley built a model to ascertain if all the wheels of a moving carring were connected and any tendency of any particular set of wheels to surge on their axes without moving forward might be overcome by the remaining wheels. This model, which set all doubts at rest, is now in the South Kensington Museum. Hedley's first locomotive was completed in February 1813. It had a cast-iron boiler, with a single internal flue, a single cylinder 6 inches in diameter, and a fly-wheel. It worked by the adhesion of its driving-wheels upon smooth rails. However, this machine was a failure; it lacked a second cylinder, and the boiler was deficient in steaming power. Hedley at once made another locomotive, the celebrated "Puffing Bill." It had a wrought-iron boiler, with a return flue, the chimney being placed at the same end as the fire-box door. Two vertical cylinders, 9 inches diameter by 36 inches stroke, were employed, the piston-rods being connected to beams centred each at one end, an arrangement known as the "grasshopper." There were four wheels of equal diameter, to which the motion of the pistons was communicated by toothed gearing. The grate area was 6 square feet, the boiler had a heating surface of 77 square feet, and the working steam pressure was 50lbs. per square inch. Apart from the use of smooth driving-wheels, Hedley's "Puffing Billy" embodied two improvements of much importance. Possibly Hedley was not the inventor of them, but he was the first to bring them into actual use. They were;

1. The return flue boiler, which not only gave additional heating surface, but rendered the course of the flame more effective upon a given area, as a square foot. It was not greatly inferior to the early multitubular boiler.

2. A small diameter—about one foot—for the chimney. With the large chimneys previously employed, and those from 20in. to 22in. diameter long subsequently adopted in the Stephenson single flue engines at Killingworth, the draught was necessarily very sluggish, and the blast pipe, even had it been employed, would have rendered comparatively little assistance.

"Puffing Billy" derived its name from the noise which the exhaust steam made in the chimney, but there has been much controversy as to whether it was equipped with the blast pipe. In a letter to Lardner in 183 Hedley did not mention this in his claim to various improvements. Smiles's "Life of George Stephenson" (1857) claimed for that engineer the credit of having been the first in 1815 to adopt the blast pipe. But the action of the exhaust steam from the cylinders in the chimney of a locomotive was well known in 1813—it had been first applied by Trevithick in 1803—and Hedley's son, O. D. Hedley, is doubt less telling the truth ("Who Invented the Locomotive?" 1858) in stating that "Puffing Billy" had the blast pipe. However, this was not the contracted orifice afterwards used, for great intensity of draught, and consequent evaporative power, would have been no advantage, rather the contrary, while engines were still wanting in the weight necessary to give corresponding adhesion.

"Puffing Billy" was an unequivocal commercial success. In began to work in May 1813, and completely superseded the use of horses, hauling regularly eight loaded "dillies" or horse wagons at from four to five miles an hour. It was originally called "Wylam Dilly," next "Puffing Dilly," which in turn was corrupted into "Puffing Billy." In August 1814 Mr. Blackett was warned that "if the noise of this engine disturbs the cattle grazing in the lands adjacent to the wagon way, so as to put them off their feed, it may be considered a nuisance." Presently "Puffing Billy" also transported passengers. On pay Saturdays it took the workmen and their wives to Leamington, whence they took a wherry to Newcastle for shopping and at night hauled them back from Leamington to Wylam. George Stephenson watched the progress of Hedley's locomotive from the first, and directly its practicability was fully established recommended the proprietors of the Killingworth Colliery to adopt locomotive power for the same purpose.

"Puffing Billy" worked at Wylam until June 1862, when it was removed to South Kensington. During the fifty years, however, some alterations were made, for, owing to the weakness of the cast-iron plateway on which the locomotive ran from 1813 to 1830, it was changed about 1820 into an eight-wheeled engine, the better to distribute the weight. These eight were also geared to be worked together, so as to obtain the adhesion of them all. It is ridiculous to suppose, as some modern writers would have us believe, that the eight wheels were arranged as two four-wheeled bogies. In 1830 it was again converted into a four-wheeled engine, when the edge rail, with a gauge of 5 feet, now under the locomotive, was adopted. This is the oldest locomotive now in existence, whose subsequent influence on th development and expansion of the world's commerce and civilisation during the past century has been of such transcendent importance. In his lifetime Hedley never received due recognition for his weighty share in the development of the locomotive. His material reward also must have been paltry, as he seems to have ended his days as a "colliery-viewer." Little is known of the inventor or of his antecedents. The dictoinary of National Biography does not give him a father, while his death, which occurred on January 7, 1843, passed unnoticed by the "Times."

ROYAL VISIT TO ALDERSHOT.

Photo by Central News.

Princess Mary riding with Captain the Hon. Charles Fitz William.

THEATRES WITHOUT ORCHESTRAS.

Probable Action by London Managers.

Theatre managers and musicians are considering the question just now, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," and there are many indications that the days of the orchestra in the theatre, save, of course, where music is essential, are numbered.

"The public do not seem to want it, and economy is imperative," was the opinion expressed by a distinguished theatrical manager, who is about to try the experiment.

So far as the bare facts of the position are concerned, there is no attempt at concealment. The London theatres, with a few exceptions, are doing badly, and signs of early improvement are wanting. Orchestras are more or less costly, and in the majority of theatres the services they render are limited.

In these circumstances no surprise is expressed at the movement now on foot. What is perhaps more important is that the music in a theatre when the production is not of a musical character, is wholly ignored, if not actually resented, by the audience. They do not get up and protest, but when the curtain falls at the end of each act and the conductor waves his baton, the men get up and go out, and the women seem to struggle to forget it in conversation.

DOOMED ORCHESTRA.

"If this is the attitude of audiences, why should managers burden their salary list with an orchestra?"

To this question there would seem to be only one reply.

Within the next few months the orchestras of certain West End theatres will probably disappear, and the public may then be able to express an opinion on the change.

The musicians themselves are anxious, but not seriously disturbed, at the prospect.

Everywhere it is admitted that something in the nature of a revolution has taken place during the past few years. The picture palaces have become established in popular favour, and are serious rivals to the theatres. Music is necessary in the picture palaces, for the silence would be intolerable. At first a piano was all that was considered necessary, but now small orchestras, which are tending to become large, are everywhere supplanting the piano. The demand for musicians in this direction is, therefore, rapidly increasing.

Hotels, restaurants, and cafes have also found a small, but efficient, band, an additional attraction, and the demand for these is considerable.

Some four or five hundred musicians are employed in this particular class of work to-day.

MUSICIAN'S VIEW.

"I am quite prepared to throw in my lot with the picture palace," a player in a well-known theatre orchestra told a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette." "yy only objection is the hours that prevail at present—in some cases from one o'clock till midnight. They afford more scope because music plays a more important part in the programme. Without it picture palaces would be lifeless. Then it is becoming quite common to introduce selections, a feature which I hear audiences welcome as a pleasant way of relieving the eye strain of watching the pictures. I have no doubt the hour question will soon be settled."

On this subject the Orchestral Association, of Archer-street, W., is conducting a campaign in order to secure the benefit of the Shops Act for its members. Sir William Bull, M.P., maintains that the definition of a shop assistant is a person mainly employed in any capacity on premises where a business is carried on, and musicians in theatres, picture palaces, hotels, restaurants, and cafes maintain that they are so employed.

POSSIBLE TEST CASE.

This has been challenged by many of the managers, and an appeal is to be made to the London County Council to take a test case to the Courts. This would have been done before, but the lax way in which the law is enforced in many boroughs has rendered it impossible for private individuals to take any action.

OLDEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

ROMANCE OF SCIENCE.

HOW THE HUMAN FACE HAS CHANGED.

The grinning skull of the oldest woman in the world is now beneath a glass case in the large central hall of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington for all the world to see says the "Daily Mail."

It was the discovery of the fragmentary remains of this skull that sent such a thrill of excitement throughout the scientific world in the late autumn of last year. Mr. Charles Dawson, F.S.A., unearthed it from a pit at Piltdown Common, Sussex, in which he had been engaged in geological excavation for several years, and a great company of distinguished professors gathered at the meeting of the Geological Society at which the discovery was first made public.

It is not an object of beauty, even as skulls may be regarded as varying in gracefulness, but in her defence it may be pleaded that the woman was a semi-simian, combining in herself the traits of a human being with the characteristics of the ape. Scientists regard her as the one specimen extant of "the missing link."

Her age eludes one even now. She may have lived 50,000 years ago, or 100,000, or even 200,000, for geologists have agreed to differ upon so delicate a subject; but it is believed that she belongs to the Pliocene period, and it is certain that "our rough island story" was in its very earliest chapters when she walked abroad on the Sussex Downs.

Her remains form one of the most romantic discoveries that have ever rewarded the researches of a geologist and although a pilgrimage of scientists to England to inspect them is not predicted this year no geologist from Europe or America who finds himself in London this summer will miss the opportunity of leaving his card upon her at South Kensington.

The actual remains are not exhibited to the general public. They are being treasured with all the care that should be lavished upon rare possessions at a time

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

BISQUE OF LOBSTER.
MARINADE OF FISH COLD.
PARISIAN GREEN PEA ENTREE.
COLLARED BEEF, WITH AMBASSADOR SALAD.
CHEESE AND HAM TOAST.
CHOCOLATE ICE PUDDING.

Lobsters, As. 6. Fish, As. 8. Green Peas, As. 4. Beef, As. 9. Eggs, As. 3. Potato, As. 2. French Beans and Tomatoes, As. 2-6. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total—Rs. 2-5-6.

BISQUE OF LOBSTER.

Two good sized lobsters, as they call them here, are needed and they should be par-boiled in not a great deal of water. Carefully remove the flesh from the shells keeping that of the claws intact; and separately boil the shells for an hour in the same water in which the lobsters were cooked. Strain this and add to it the pounded flesh of the lobsters except the claw-meat with a little ground rice to make the soup slightly thinck, and let all simmer for half an hour; rub through a seive. Now add the last flavourings of lime juice a little onion juice, a drop or two of Tobasco sauce and salt to taste, with the red flesh of the claws and serve with boiled rice if liked.

MARINADE OF COLD FISH.

Lay over the bottom of a fireproof dish equal portions of onion, carrot, and turnip all sliced and some parsley sprigs, on this lay the fish and cover with more vegetables and equal parts of vinegar and cooking sherry; set this covered, in the oven and cook the fish through, remove and let it get cold in the pickle. Set on ice, serve with rounds of cooked cucumber and potatoes and mask with mayonnaise sauce made green by adding to it parsley which has been pounded and rubbed through a sieve.

PARISIAN GREEN PEA ENTREE.

Shell the peas and throw them into water; make from the pods a small cupful of gravy by well boiling in a little water and then straining. Add this to the peas in a jar with a tablespoonful of butter, a few green onions previously blanched, a whole lettuce, and set in the oven to cook for an hour or less according to the hardness of the peas. Remove the onion and lettuce and stir in some more butter, pepper, salt and sugar; serve in the jar. Tinned peas are delicious this way with a very little water instead of the pea-pod gravy.

COLLARED BEEF.

Bone the brisket of ribs of beef and let the cook salt it for half the day, telling him to use "Gar'm Massala" and sugar with the ordinary salting stuff. Meanwhile have the bones boiled down with some vegetables to make a cupful of good, well-flavoured stock, to which some gelatine should be added to ensure it jellying. Well wash the pickled meat in several waters, flatten it out and put a layer of vegetable forcemeat over it, roll tightly, tie, set it to braise in a scaled dekchie on a grating in the oven for 2 hours. Remove it and still tied, put a heavy weight on it; cover thickly with the prepared glaze when cold, cut the ties and send to table with

AMBASSADOR SALAD.

which is made of equal quantities of cold, cooked, French Beans and raw tomatoe skinned and cut in chunks, seasoned with salt, pepper, chopped parsley and one tablespoonful of lime juice to two of oil.

CHEESE AND HAM TOAST.

Melt 4 tablespoonfuls of chopped cheese with two of warm milk and seasoning to taste. Lay a thin slice of fried ham on some buttered toasts, spread the cheese mixture quickly over and serve at once.

CHOCOLATE ICE PUDDING.

Make a not too sweet vanilla-flavoured custard with three or four eggs to half a seer of milk, add to ½ lb. of Cadbury's Mexican chocolate, blue covering, grated and dissolved in a little hot milk, with some lime juice to take off the too sweetness. An ounce or two of cream may be added if liked to make it richer, but it is not necessary. Freeze, and serve with sponge fingers.

Among the sums received by the treasurers of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society towards the special Putumayo fund was a cheque for £25 from the Rani of Sarawak.

NEW SERIAL STORY
"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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Synopsis of Instalments I—III.—John Howorth, whose daughter Sylvia is finishing her education in Switzerland, is left head of a factory by the death of the senior partner, his cousin Reuben Howorth. On his way to see his cousin's widow John encounters Reuben's eldest son, Max, who is home from Oxford, making love to a girl whom he fails to recognise. This is Annie Cartledge, with whom he has been meeting secretly for some time. Reuben's widow tells him that Max is leaving Oxford to take up his work at Sleath Mills. She also mentions that her son detests Macdonald, the manager at the factory. Max obtains a substantial cheque from his mother in order to settle his debts at Oxford. John Howorth discusses the situation with Macdonald. Luke Cartledge says that his daughter is deceiving him.

CHAPTER III—*(Continued).*

"Hast tha coom straight from Rowbotham, Polly?"

"Straight, an' we should ah met Annie fur sure. She nivver 'ad no intention o' goin' to Rowbotham to-neet, Mr. Cartledge. My, us'll roast her proper about it, shan't us, Bill?"

Bill looked disappointed, but made no verbal response. He was another admirer who signed in vain at pretty Annie's feet.

But the gloom deepened on Luke Cartledge's face, and apprehension sickened at his heart.

CHAPTER IV.

AT WINDRIDGE.

The lovers had found a new meeting place, where they fondly imagined themselves entirely safe from possible detection or observation.

The country about Wrotham was richly wooded and very picturesque, being broken up by sharp undulations and craggy hills, in whose crevices the gorse and heather grew freely. It was poor agricultural soil, but fetched its price for shooting. Aysgill Moor, indeed, was rather famous in that part of Yorkshire.

The edge of Aysgill Moor marched with the narrow domain of Polgarth, and was therefore easy of access from it. It was a long walk, however, from Wrotham, quite two miles, even by the field paths, but what are two miles to a happy girl who loves? Annie Cartledge covered them in an incredibly short space of time that evening, being anxious to get to the trysting place early, so that none of the precious moments should be lost. It had been made half an hour earlier than usual by a hurried note, which, in a disguised hand, had come through the post from Rowbotham. Annie was surprised that he had made it earlier, it was more difficult to escape being seen in the golden evening light and generally her difficulty had been in getting out late enough to please Max, who preferred to meet her after his own dinner at Polgarth was comfortably over. But he had said he would explain when they met. She should then tell what her father had said that evening, and explain what difficulty she had in the intentions of Isaac Thorne, and others like him. Annie was woman enough to enjoy the prospect of seeing her lover's anger and scorn of these humbler suitors.

The place where they now met was an overwhelming hill called Crag Elbow, right up on the desolate Aysgill Moor, a lonely wild despot, even on a fine evening, and in winter unspeakably desolate. It was lovely that evening, however, and just as Annie approached it from the west, she saw the tall figure of Max Howorth emerge from the trees at the far end of Polgarth Hill, so that she was behind the rock a few minutes before he came to her side.

Their greeting was a lover's greeting, for indeed Max Howorth was still very much in love.

"I had such a job getting out, Max," said Annie in the slow rather measured tone she always used in speaking to him, because he was so very patricular about her pornunciation, and hated the harsh Yorkshire twang as he called it with a mortal hatred. "Father's been on to me again, and this is positively the very last time I'm coming to meet you till you've explained. When are you coming to see him?"

Of late she had harped a good deal on that string, and very occasionally it had irritated and annoyed Max Howorth excessively. He had no present in tention of interviewing Luke Cartledge, the very idea of it was ridiculous, nor had he any very clear idea of the future at all. It was very pleasant to drift like this, to have a pleasant hour of lovemaking, and be odne with it. Why couldn't it go on indefinitely? That was the worst of women, they never would be content with existing things, but always wanted something beyond their reach. Annie spent the most of her time picturing the days that were coming when she should be Mrs. Max Howorth, and hold her head quite high above Polly Clodd and people like her, not that she would drop them altogether, only of course they would have to understand the difference.

It is no exaggeration to say that never for a moment had Max Howorth pictured such a future for himself or for Annie Cartledge.

He had no very distinct ideas at all on the subject. He supposed that when they both got tired of the little episode that had brightened their lives and added a little zest to them, it would be allowed to drop, and each would go a separate way, Annie to marry in her own class and become a contented cottager, while he would marry in his own class likewise, and neither would be the worse. Such would undoubtedly have been his reasoning had he been brought to book; at that stage there was no evil in his heart, for though he was a foolish and selfish young man, he was not a bad one.

"Oh, nonsense, don't elt us talk about disagreeable things, darling, on such a heavenly night. Did you meet anyone as you came up?"

"Nobody but old Bight the Aysgill keeper, as I came through the Spinney, but he didn't know me from Adam. You promised to tell me why I had to come sooner to-night."

"Well, I've got to go down to Windridge with my mater after dinner to see my cousin Sylvia who came home from Switzerland this afternoon."

"I know. I saw her in the town in the afternoon driving with Mr. John. She's as lovely as an angel. Don't go and fall in love with her, mind, whatever you do. I shouldn't stand it and then you know how many are after me. Father's always telling me of the good offers I'm refusing."

"Take them, if you want to, Annie," said Max with the indulgent smile of the man who is perfectly sure, "don't stick to me unless you really want to."

"What does that deserve, Max?" she asked saucily, and he kissed her again, and they forgot for a moment all the difficulties in their path. "But really father *was* angry to-night, I could see it in his eyes. He odesn't say much, but what does he say, can be quite dreadful. Somebody's been talking to him again, and though he didn't mention you[illegible]me I could see that he suspect[illegible]

"So [illegible]doesn't mention my name, Annie, we'll let sleeping dogs lie," he said lazily, as he fumbled for his cigarette case to have a mild smoke. Annie seated herself on a boulder watching him, thinking how handsome he was in his tweed suit, and how fascinating were the curls that peeped out under his cap.

"Any more row with Macdonald?" she asked with the air of one privileged. Max grunted.

"Nothing much to speak of, because I think I've let my lord understand that there can't be two masters in one place. It's only a question of time, however. A little later after I've come back from the road there'll have to be an adjustment. I'm lying low and keeping dark till I get a little more experience, then I'll speak up."

"Are you really going to travel for the firm?"

"Uncle John advises it, and it would be a good way of getting to know all the customers. It's Scotland and the north of England I am going to start on at the beginning of next month, I believe. I shall rather like the life, plenty of change and incident anyway. Sometimes it's mighty slow here."

"However shall I get on without you, Max?

"I don't know. Come with me," he answered in a jesting tone: "But anyway it'll soon pass. It's only for three months. I'm doing everything they suggest just now so that I shall have them firm and tight after I'm my own master. My governor did not leave me full power, you see, till I have been one year at Sleath, and passed certain tests, just as if I'd been a schoolboy, by Jove."

"I think he has been rather hard on you, Max. It isn't fair that a stranger like Macdonald should be in front of you in everything."

"No, it isn't fair, but as I say that's coming to an end, and very well does Lord Macdonald know it. He's as saucy as he dares to be just now, because he realises that his tether is short."

On much of this sort of talk the next half hour passed, and had Annie Cartledge been a more discerning person, she could not have failed to notice that to her lover, the one absorbing topic for thought and conversation was himself. He had very little consideration to spare for her.

It troubled her a good deal that he so persistently turned off all her efforts to get some satisfaction about her future; all he said was, "We can't do anything until my beastly year of probation is over. Be a good girl, and try to keep quiet till then."

When he had said goodbye to her, assuring her again and again of his love, which at the moment was genuine enough, he felt a little impatience towards her, for always harping on the string of the future.

"I wonder whether all women are like that. My mater's just the same. They never can let things alone, but always wanting to be poking and prying and setting them right, as they think, when all they do is mere to get them into a worse muddle than before."

He soon dismissed Annie from his mind, for there was a lively party at the dinner table that night. Owing to his sisters' return Robin, aged fourteen, and even baby aged seven, had been permitted to come down to dinner, and the fun was furious. They were certainly very jolly, and the two girls from abroad with their sweet young faces, and their immense ribbon bows on their hair which caused no end of teasing, were quite charming to look at. Mrs. Howorth was specially pleased with improvement in their figures which had ben her despair when when they first went to school.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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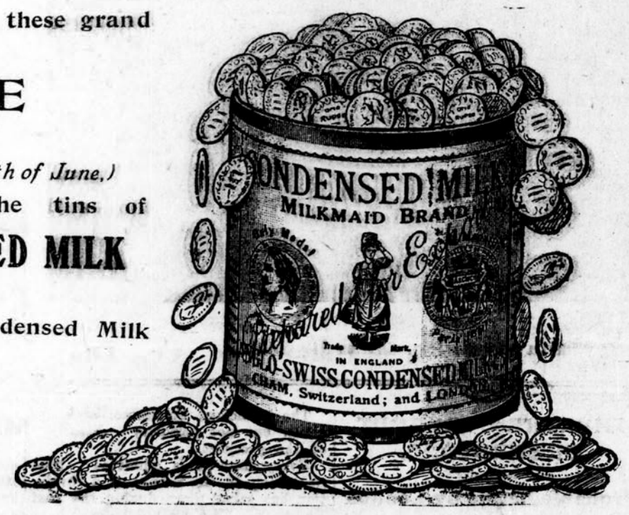

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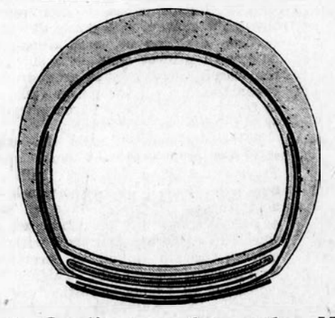

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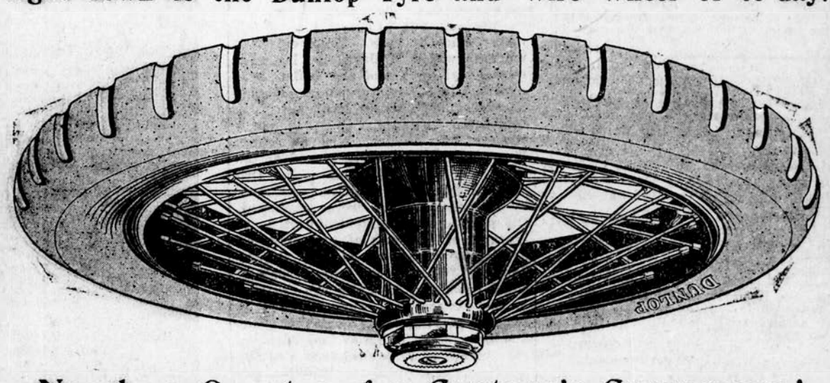

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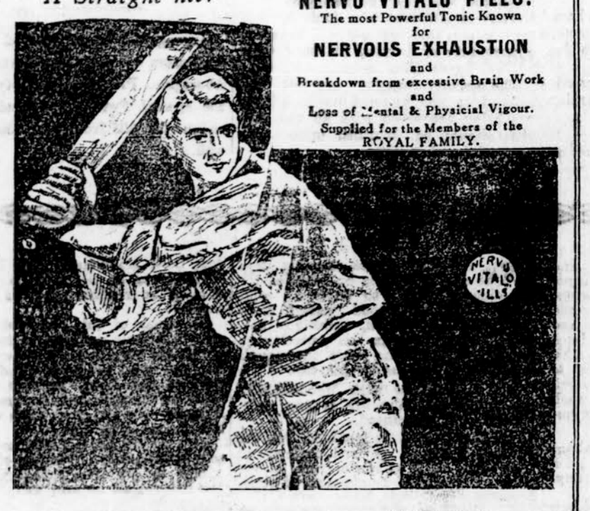

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